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ECONOMISTS AT GENEVA FAVOR LOWER TARIFFS

Export Taxes on Raw Materials Opposed, Also Subsidies to Bolster Up Industries

SOVIET DELEGATES TO ABSTAIN FROM VOTING

Conference of Ministers of Commerce Likely to Act Soon on Resolutions Presented

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Helviz

GENEVA, May 23.—The main points of the resolutions presented by the committee at the plenary session of the Economic Conference, on the eve of adjournment, are as follows:

1. High tariffs are an obstruction to trade and ought to be lowered, beginning immediately with the exaggerated post-war protection by the conclusion of commercial treaties.

2. The instability of tariffs should be corrected and the most favored nation treatment generally adopted as one of the primary conditions of free normal development of trade.

3. Import and export prohibitions hamper the normal play of competition and are not counterbalanced by any advantages in improvement of exchanges.

Subsidies Should Be Avoided

4. Export taxes on raw materials, especially of a discriminating character, should be condemned.

5. Indirect protection to industry, in the form of state subsidies should be avoided.

6. Nomenclature of tariffs should be simplified.

The committee on industry approved the tenets of rationalization as calculated to secure to the community the greatest stability, a higher standard of living and lower prices to the consumer with goods better adapted to his needs, but, it is added, the process must be applied with care for the legitimate interests of the workers.

In a resolution on cartels the general advantages and the necessity for big industrial undertakings are admitted.

There is, however, considerable divergence of views as to the working of international trusts, which will find expression in the final proposals laid before the conference, the workers' representatives insisting on expression of opinion for safeguarding the consumer by some measure of control.

The Soviet delegates caused a mild surprise on Saturday by voting against the resolutions on the grounds that they are inconsistent with their economic system of state monopoly in trading, but today when the resolutions will be presented in bloc it is understood they will abstain from voting, so that the resolutions will go to the council as the unanimous expression of the conference of ministers.

Surprise has been caused by the Soviet delegates' action on Saturday, because, according to the agreement reached behind the scenes, they were not to vote against the resolutions on condition that a declaration was made recognizing the co-existence of the Communist and capitalist systems. It is true the Russians have not obtained the specific declaration they desired, but they were apparently contented with an acknowledgment of the essential equality of all delegations, which constitutes much the same thing. But abstention is not regarded as an infringement of the unanimity procedure.

The conference will close early this week and when the council of the League has received the resolutions they will be transmitted to the governments concerned. It is opined that such a strong body of opinion for lowering the present high tariffs and for the abolition of postwar restrictions in trade can hardly be ignored. It is, therefore, expected that a conference of ministers of commerce will meet in the near future for the purpose of reaching an agreement between the governments regarding the action to be taken by means of international conventions.

Additional importance is now attached to the diplomatic convention for simplification of tariff regulations, which is to be held in November.

CLEVELAND WELCOMES SAFETY DEPOSIT MEN

CLEVELAND, O., May 23 (Special).—Bankers in charge of safety deposits are custodians of the Nation's sentiments, delegates to the convention of the United States Association of the United States were told by H. C. Robinson, Cleveland banker.

Lloyd L. Jones, chief of the Federal Bureau of Accounting and Statistics in Cleveland, said people write more boldly when writing a check, reflecting the unusual feeling of importance that comes over them during the process.

Norton D. Baker, Cleveland, member of the Wilson Cabinet, urged the bankers to co-operate in world peace. New York was selected as the association's 1928 convention city.

UTAH GIRL IS WINNER OF ORATORICAL PRIZE

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence).—Miss Dorothy Carlson of Salt Lake City won first place in an oratorical contest in which the winners of similar events in eight districts of the Southwest contended for the right to represent this section at the fourth national oratorical contest in Washington May 27.

Whisky Manufacture Authority Decided On

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 23.—MANUFACTURE of whisky for medicinal purposes will be begun under Treasury supervision in time to utilize the fall corn crop, Assistant Secretary Andrews announced today. The Treasury, he said, would authorize such manufacture by possibly five corporations.

It was the original intention to authorize two companies to engage in making the spirits, but when the question of violation of the anti-trust laws was brought up, it was decided to allow enough corporations to enter the industry to provide competition.

This call was signed by Frank H. Holley of North Anson, president of the Maine Senate; Mrs. Althea G. Quimby of Portland, president of the Maine W. C. T. U.; Merle J. T. Harriman of Readfield, State lecturer of the Maine Grange; John Wilson, Mayor of Bangor and chairman of the Penobscot County Republican Committee; and Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Augusta, National Democratic Committee member.

Two years ago the Governor declined to issue a call for a special election on the ground of alleged illegality in the signatures. The petitions this year apparently were free from all except technical errors.

CORPORATE TAX LEADS IN CALLS FOR REVISIONS

Decrease in 13½ Per Cent Rate Will Be Proposed Again to Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Leaders of tax legislation in Congress are of the view that tax reduction at the coming session of Congress will revolve about a plan for cutting the present 13½ per cent corporation tax.

During the last session all serious deliberations about tax revision centered on this item. Since the closing of Congress there have been indications that Administration tax experts were concentrating their attention on reducing the corporation tax.

A press statement by Ogden L. Mills, advocating the desirability of examining the corporation tax field, was accepted in Congressional quarters as confirmation of the Administration's plan to reduce the rate.

The chief point of attack in the tax revision program of the Administration.

The present rate of 13½ per cent on corporation returns was a last-minute arrangement in the 1925 tax bill differences between the two houses of Congress. The Senate revised drastically the tax measure as it came from the House. Among the changes were provisions repealing the estate taxes, reducing the corporation tax, and considerably increasing reductions of the so-called nuisance taxes. The House balked on the repeal of the estate taxes, insisting that its schedule of reduced rates be retained. In the give and take that ensued between the conferees of the two houses it was decided to raise the corporation taxes to 15 per cent in order to provide the amount of standard income that the House insisted must be assured.

There was some dissent from Administration leaders in the Senate but the demand for prompt action was urgent and the measure was passed. During the last session when tax reduction was strenuously advocated by the Democrats, repeated proposals were made to revise the corporation tax. On one occasion, Mr. Mills, then a member of the House and the Republican leader in tax matters there, was challenged by the Democrats to permit the introduction of a tax revision measure which would reduce the rate to 13½ per cent.

Mr. Mills proposed survey of the corporation tax field would be undertaken with a view to working out a permanent system of corporation taxation in the next session of Congress. He is strongly of the opinion that the corporation tax rate is out of line and should be revised.

"It is highly desirable," Mr. Mills said, "to ascertain whether the burden is excessive, from the standpoint of the prosperity of our industries; whether it is distributed with some degree of equity; where it ultimately rests; whether it is wise to tax all corporations, irrespective of their character, on the same basis and at the same rate; the extent of the discrimination between incorporated and unincorporated businesses; and, finally, whether the high rate of the corporation tax doesn't constitute serious discrimination against the small stockholder of moderate means."

Survey of Field Proposed

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Fight to Save Direct Primary Starts With Call for Election

Maine to Vote on Question of Repeal on Oct. 18, and Opponents of Return to Convention Are Invited to Mass Meeting at the State Capitol

AUGUSTA, Me., May 23 (Special).—Following the issue of a proclamation by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, calling for a special election on Oct. 18 on the issue of whether or not the direct primary shall be retained, a call was issued this afternoon by five prominent Maine citizens for a public meeting in the State House on Thursday to consider a campaign of education regarding "the gross abuses" of the old convention system.

This call was signed by Frank H. Holley of North Anson, president of the Maine Senate; Mrs. Althea G. Quimby of Portland, president of the Maine W. C. T. U.; Merle J. T. Harriman of Readfield, State lecturer of the Maine Grange; John Wilson, Mayor of Bangor and chairman of the Penobscot County Republican Committee; and Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Augusta, National Democratic Committee member.

Two years ago the Governor declined to issue a call for a special election on the ground of alleged illegality in the signatures. The petitions this year apparently were free from all except technical errors.

Interest in Campaign

The campaign this summer, which will be entirely nonpartisan, is anticipated to be one of intense interest, for the groups seeking to repeal the primary law have made plans for a thorough canvass of the State by means of the radio, newspapers and otherwise. Among those to be invited here to speak against the primary are Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Charles G. Davis, Vice-President of the United States.

The issue is drawn sharply. There is no legislation asked to modify, strengthen or change in any way the direct primary law. The referendum seeks a vote on whether or not the entire primary law shall be wiped off the statute books, thus making possible a return to the old convention system.

In the opinion of some political observers, those drawing up the referendum petitions have chosen for themselves the more difficult of two possible courses. The alternative was to ask for a combination of the primary and a modified convention plan, a combination known to be favored by many who do not care for either the primary or the old type of convention system.

Combination Proposed

At one time this year there was a possibility that such a combination would be sought in the Legislature. This would have called for naming of party nominees by convention, but the plan was abandoned after the Legislature had voted to retain the primary.

Efficiency engineers, studying the properties after Mr. Whiting effected the consolidation of 24 formerly independent quarrying and milling concerns into his one big company, discovered the potential fortune in the huge piles of waste around each quarry.

Now these mountains of broken rocks are being reduced by working the odd pieces into usable shapes when the mills are not otherwise busy. A specialty is being made of ashlar suitable for window ledges. Another element in the rock piles was stone rejected because of the color variations. It "didn't match" the bulk of an order and was thrown out. But now these peculiarly shaded pieces are being sought by architects intent on balancing the light and dark shades in various situations to obtain suggestions of height and mass and other effects in new structures, according to recent theories of color.

METHODISTS TO HAVE SKYSCRAPER CHURCH

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—Construction of a 23-story church and hotel in San Francisco has been announced by a committee headed by Charles Wesley Burns, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. The structure will cost approximately \$3,000,000. Plans have been prepared and ground will be broken within four months, it is said. The building will in many ways follow the plan of combination church-and-hotel and church-and-office building structures in New York and Chicago.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY PLAYGROUND METHODS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—A permanent organization for continuous exchange of information about play methods and projects is being formed as the result of decision made here during the recent round-table meetings of the Southwestern District, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Royal Australian Tour Is Completed

By the A. P.

Perth, W. Aus., May 23.—THE Duke and Duchess of York have completed their Australian tour. They departed on the cruiser Renown this morning. In a farewell message, the Duke expressed gratitude for the wonderful welcome and countless kindnesses accorded them, saying the demonstrations of loyalty and wholehearted affection and devotion to the throne far surpassed anything they imagined, and they were deeply moved by them. A special message to the children contained, "Love and Best Wishes" from the Duke and the Duchess.

The Renown will call at Suez, Malta, and Gibraltar, and is due at Portsmouth, Eng., June 27.

Received with full military honors including a salute of 21 guns, Brig.-Gen. James C. Rhea, leader of the Citizens' Military Training Camps in the First Corps Area, in the New England States, who was promoted to that rank last Saturday, arrived at the Army Base, South Boston, today to assume his new duties. He was officially welcomed by Brig.-Gen. Preston Brown, First Corps Area commander, and a group of army officers.

Accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Ralph J. Burgess, General Rhea inspected the first battalion of the

Thirteenth Infantry which was drawn up in full military dress to receive him as a guard of honor. The Thirteenth Infantry Band provided martial music during the inspection and reception. Maj. Rapp Brush commanded the battalion which composed the guard of honor. The new brigadier-general took the oath of office in Washington and came here to take charge of his work from offices in the headquarters building of the Army Base. The ceremony at the base today was no less colorful than the biography of the new general, a native of Iowa, who was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Upon graduating in 1899 he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry in Cuba for duty until 1902. He served with the same regiment in the Philippines from 1905 until 1907.

After attending the Army School of the Line and the Army Staff College (Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

NEW BRIGADIER-GENERAL WELCOMED

Front Row, Left to Right—Col. Charles D. Roberts, Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, Commanding First Corps Area; Brig.-Gen. James C. Rhea, Lieut. R. J. Burgess and Maj. Rapp Brush. Back Row—Private Mario Kopeck, Sergt. Charles Scott and Private Alexander Pelletier.

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LINDBERGH'S OWN VERSION OF HIS FLIGHT

"There Wasn't Anything to Do but Just Keep Going," He Tells Press

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—Capt. Charles Lindbergh today told the story of his flight from New York to Paris to a group of newspapermen in the Embassy, and when he had finished, everyone was firm in the belief that he was a real flier.

"Being newspapermen," he began, "I suppose you gentlemen are interested first in knowing what was the most dangerous thing about our flight. The most dangerous thing of all was that landing at Le Bourget, bringing that ship down on a field with all that crowd running. I had more concern at that moment for the welfare of our plane than at any other time in the whole flight."

"The first part of the flight was better and easier than any of us expected. The flier ran New York was muddy, which made the takeoff a little long, but we got away all right. "All the way up the American coast to Newfoundland we had uncommon good weather. Lots better than we expected. But for the next 1000 miles it couldn't have been much worse for us."

At this juncture the Ambassador remarked: "When Lindbergh says 'we,' he means the ship and himself."

All the way through, except when asked for a personal opinion of something the flier used the first person plural in describing the voyage.

"After we got away from land," continued the aviator, "we ran into fog, then into rain, then hail. Sometimes we flew not more than 10 feet above the water, and the highest was 10,000 feet. We went up that high to try to get the whole flight by the average altitude for the whole second 1000 miles of the flight was less than 100 feet."

"If we had known that the weather would be as bad over that part of the ocean as it was, except when we got into it, there was not any use in turning back; there wasn't anything to do but keep going."

"We were mighty happy to see the dawn, which ran into about 2 o'clock New York time. In the afternoon we picked up Ireland. From the maps we had and from what I read home I knew that England was a sort of hilly rolling country. France pretty flat and Ireland inclined to be mountainous. So when I saw pretty high ridges off in front I knew it was Ireland. I—"

"Pardon me"—a voice from the outer ring of listeners called—"but did you go the whole flight by dead reckoning? I am a flier myself; my name is Cobham, and I flew over here from London a few minutes ago to see you and tell you, you have done the greatest thing I have ever heard of."

Sir Alan Greets Him

All heads turned. The voice was that of Sir Alan Cobham, the greatest of British long-distance aviators, the pioneer of routes to South Africa, India, and Australia.

"It is Sir Alan Cobham," several said, and made a path for him to approach Lindbergh, who grasped the Briton's hand and said: "I am mighty glad to meet you, sir. I have heard a great deal about you. We—I did it all by dead reckoning. We didn't carry any astronomical instruments, and I don't know how to use a sextant."

"What points did you fly over in crossing from Ireland to France?" someone asked.

"Hand me the map; I'll tell you," Lindbergh replied.

In answer to another question he said he did not feel either hungry or sleepy during the flight, and as to his meals—"I ate about a sandwich and a half and drank about half a glass of water. I kept the windows open all the way. But you see, our ship, the way she is built, you are protected from straight winds, and so we didn't have that discomfort."

"How did you fly from Cherbourg to Paris?"

"Oh, just came on in a straight line," he said.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Army Base Gives Greeting to Citizens' Camp Leader

Brigadier-General Rhea, Newly Promoted After Interesting Career, Is Received With Military Ceremonies—Is Veteran of Second Division in France

Received with full military honors including a salute of 21 guns, Brig.-Gen. James C. Rhea, leader of the Citizens' Military Training Camps in the First Corps Area, in the New England States, who was promoted to that rank last Saturday, arrived at the Army Base, South Boston, today to assume his new duties. He was officially welcomed by Brig.-Gen. Preston Brown, First Corps Area commander, and a group of army officers.

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FRENCH NATION OPENS ARMS TO CAPT. LINDBERGH

President Receives Him at Palace and Awards Legion of Honor Cross

FLIER RECOUNTS EVENTS OF TRIP

Flight Is Called Better Than Treaty as Aid to Franco-American Amity

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, May 23.—France's welcome to Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh was unprecedented in its warmth, sincerity, tenderness, and pride. Yes, it is pride that Paris feels at Lindbergh's landing, for the question of nationality disappears. It is a triumph for humanity. From the long wait on Saturday to the thrilling moment of his arrival, throughout the night, during the whole of Sunday, and again today, the enthusiasm for his exploit has manifested itself in an extraordinary manner. The immense acclamation has surpassed anything ever seen in a monarch, minister, or movie actor.

The foolish stories that France would display jealousy have been utterly refuted. There is nothing but fraternal pleasure in the American success. The failure of Nungesser and Gollé is regretted, but certainly does not provoke the unpleasant sentiments of spite or envy. At Le Bourget, 100,000 people, at the lowest estimate, assembled and went wild when the plane dipped from the night. Their undisciplined ardor may be deprecated, but its generosity cannot be doubted. The boulevards were thick with excited throngs.

American Flag Flown

"Vive l'Amérique" was the cry which went up everywhere when the marvelous feat of Lindbergh became known. Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, who is not a demonstrative man, ordered the American flag flown at Le Bourget which is the headquarters of the French government. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, followed suit and the American flag flies above the Quai d'Orsay. Captain Lindbergh will be received by the French government. "Fetes are being prepared and it is hoped to induce him to fly over Paris. Flowers are showered upon him and thousands of messages from the highest personages to the humblest citizen are received. It is not likely that Lindbergh will be spoiled by this tremendous ovation. Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador, has behaved with fatherly affection, housing and protecting the boy from unfortunate visitors, even lending him his pajamas and borrowing a suit for him.

It is the juvenility of Lindbergh which is the most striking thing. His simplicity and modesty capture the imagination, even lending him his pajamas and borrowing a suit for him.

His first thought after his amazing journey was to salute the unknown soldier before sleeping. His next thought was to telephone his mother in Detroit and a connection between her and Lindbergh was established. Another thought was to call on Captain Nungesser's mother. He seems instinctively to do the right thing. The verdict of the newspapers is unanimous. The flight is perhaps the greatest adventure in the records of mankind, though at the time M. Berlioz's crossing the Channel seemed more impossible. It was less than 20 years ago. Now there is a regular Channel service. Then Garros traversed the Mediterranean. Today Africa is joined to Europe by a regular service.

It is generally prophesied that 10 years hence perhaps five transatlantic air services will function. Lindbergh has renewed confidence in a practical sense he has given points to those who prefer an air-cooled engine to a water-cooled motor. But above all it is a fact that Lindbergh has effected a rapprochement between the peoples that the diplomats could not. He has physically brought nearer two continents and morally made them realize their common humanity.

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—Capt. Charles Lindbergh came, was seen and has conquered the hearts of all Frenchmen. From stately home to humble cottage, his feet in flying alone from New York to Paris is still the sole topic of conversation, while at country fairs and in city cafés his name is heard repeatedly.

When President Doumergue planned on Capt. Lindbergh's breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the President in a real sense acted in the name of the whole Nation. It is felt everywhere that this fine young American has done more in a few hours to promote genuine sympathy between the two peoples than volumes of speeches and realms of literature.

Received at Elysee Palace

President Doumergue received Captain Lindbergh in the Elysee Palace and congratulated the young American warmly on his achievement.

"It's just one joy after another," Captain Lindbergh said, after thanking the President, "and this is one of the greatest."

The French Chamber of Deputies will pay the flier a signal honor on Wednesday, when he will be the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

QUARRY WASTES IN INDIANA NOW YIELDING PROFIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23.—Mountains of rock waste, accumulating for years around the quarries and mills of the Indiana Limestone Company, in the famous Bedford stone district in Indiana, have yielded nearly \$1,000,000 in usable material the last year. Formerly this had been considered "rubbish."

Lawrence H. Whiting, Chicago financier and chairman of the board of the Indiana Limestone Company, made this announcement in reviewing the year's work of the concern.

Efficiency engineers, studying the properties after Mr. Whiting effected the consolidation of 24 formerly independent quarrying and milling concerns into his one big company, discovered the potential fortune in the huge piles of waste around each quarry.

Now these mountains of broken rocks are being reduced by working the odd pieces into usable shapes when the mills are not otherwise busy. A specialty is being made of ashlar suitable for window ledges. Another element in the rock piles was stone rejected because of the color variations. It "didn't match" the bulk of an order and was thrown out. But now these peculiarly shaded pieces are being sought by architects intent on balancing the light and dark shades in various situations to obtain suggestions of height and mass and other effects in new structures, according to recent theories of color.

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SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—A permanent organization for continuous exchange of information about play methods and projects is being formed as the result of decision made here during the recent round-table meetings of the Southwestern District, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

TRUTH ABOUT CHINA Sent With Laundry

Boston Chinese Inclose Fold-er in English About Nationalistic Aims

Laundry checks are still written in the curious hieroglyphic chirography of Chinese characters, but Boston customers are receiving with their bundles of clean shirts and collars a four-page leaflet, written in the best "King's English," and printed in the most approved modern fashion, setting forth an "Appeal to the American People by the National Government of China."

The folder, signed the Kuomintang, Boston Branch, 17 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass., outlines the aims and ambitions of the new Nationalist Government in China, and appeals against armed intervention.

TAX CASE BEING CLOSED

NATIONAL PLANS DRAFTED TO AID RURAL SCHOOLS

Program of Parent-Teacher Group Seeks to Widen Pupils' Opportunities

By a Staff Correspondent
OAKLAND, Calif., May 23.—Plans for extension of the Parent-Teacher movement in rural districts were the chief achievements reported after an all-day meeting held by the board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, held in connection with the thirty-first annual convention of the congress, now in session here.

A committee of 100 specialists in various phases of rural life, chosen from all parts of the United States, will meet at Washington next fall to work out methods for overcoming the existing limitations of rural education. The committee will be organized as a clearing house in this broad field of effort in which the congress is engaged. It places general information at the service of the states regarding those rural life interests which require special research or national action, and prepares practical plans and programs which may be adapted to the needs of the individual rural community.

Enrichment of Opportunities
"It desires to serve by providing counsel and information for all national committees of the congress working on problems related to rural life. It endeavors to stimulate the Nation-wide movement now in progress for raising the standards of farm, home and community by adding to their enrichment in educational values, in health, in happiness, in efficiency and in spiritual awakenings."

Clearing House of Efforts
Rural opportunities were touched upon in a report submitted by the rural life bureau of the congress, which declared, in part:
"Stated in terms of rural America, the general objectives of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers are:

Tonight at the Pops
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Song Without Words.....Tchaikovsky
Three Dances from "Ottello".....Verdi
Sicilian Vespers.....Overture.....Verdi
Introduction and Wedding March from "Cinderella".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Peer Gynt".....Sibelius
Prelude to "Khovantchikina".....Grieg
Mourning Song.....Chabrier
Indian War Dance.....Sklitnik
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rustica".....Puccini
"Tannhäuser" Overture.....Wagner

EVENTS TONIGHT

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Flower show, Women's City Club, 1 o'clock.
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Teachers are as follows: To promote child welfare in the rural home, school, church and community; to raise the standards of rural home life; to bring into closer relation the rural home and school, so that parents and teachers may co-operate intelligently in the training of the child; to develop between those interested in rural education and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child living in the open country the best advantages in physical, mental, moral and spiritual education.

"The bureau of rural life serves as a clearing house in this broad field of effort in which the congress is engaged. It places general information at the service of the states regarding those rural life interests which require special research or national action, and prepares practical plans and programs which may be adapted to the needs of the individual rural community."

Enrichment of Opportunities
"It desires to serve by providing counsel and information for all national committees of the congress working on problems related to rural life. It endeavors to stimulate the Nation-wide movement now in progress for raising the standards of farm, home and community by adding to their enrichment in educational values, in health, in happiness, in efficiency and in spiritual awakenings."

Clearing House of Efforts
Rural opportunities were touched upon in a report submitted by the rural life bureau of the congress, which declared, in part:
"Stated in terms of rural America, the general objectives of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers are:

Tonight at the Pops
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Song Without Words.....Tchaikovsky
Three Dances from "Ottello".....Verdi
Sicilian Vespers.....Overture.....Verdi
Introduction and Wedding March from "Cinderella".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Peer Gynt".....Sibelius
Prelude to "Khovantchikina".....Grieg
Mourning Song.....Chabrier
Indian War Dance.....Sklitnik
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rustica".....Puccini
"Tannhäuser" Overture.....Wagner

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GROWTH SHOWN BY BOYS CLUBS

(Continued from Page 1)
Nity Houses of which the Boys' Club occupies a part.

New buildings completed and opened and those now under construction will further increase this figure. Scranton, Pa., is one of the latest cities to report an increase in building investments, the directorate of the Boys' Club having recently acquired \$75,000 property. The Boys' Club of Boston has just added a \$100,000 addition to its plant, while the Union League Boys' Club recently opened its new \$140,000 branch in Chicago. Pittsfield, Mass., is to add a new \$150,000 building to its equipment, the gift of Z. Marshall Crane, Indianapolis, Ind., has recently completed a \$50,000 Boys' Club and Terre Haute, Ind., is to erect a \$10,000 gymnasium for the Flora Gulick Boys' Club.

The recently affiliated All Nations Boys' Club of Los Angeles, Calif., begins its work in a new \$63,000 building. The Springfield, Mass., Boys' Club reports 100 per cent increase in service to its boy members with 11 per cent increase in expense for building equipment. The Neighborhood House of Elmira, N. Y., plans to erect a new \$25,000 gymnasium for its Boys' Club work. Other clubs reporting plans in the course of preparation for new buildings include Pittsfield, Pa., Bristol, Conn., Lynn, Mass., the Flatbush Boys' Club in Brooklyn, and Portland, Me.

The most important single addition to the work of the Boys' Club is the up-town branch of the Boys' Club of New York at 11th Street, which, rapidly nearing completion, represents an investment of more than \$500,000.

AMERICAN COLLEGE GAINS TURKISH FAVOR

Kansas City Engineer Named on Board of Trustees

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—John L. Harrington of Kansas City, Mo., formerly president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has been elected to the board of trustees of the American College, a meeting held at the home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy here.

Mr. Harrington is particularly interested in the Engineering School of the college, which is to be an important part of that institution under the new Turkish Government. Several Turkish students have been sent to the school by the Government to study various branches of engineering necessary for Turkey's modernization.

Albert W. Staub, American director of the college, told the board that advice from Ankara stated that the Turkish Government had issued an order authorizing the transfer of Robert College property to be held in the name of the Board of Trustees, which is organized under the laws of New York State. Under the old government the property was held in the name of the presiding president, and this will be the first time in more than 60 years that the Turkish Government has permitted the property to be held in the name of the American Board of Trustees.

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin is president of the board of trustees of Robert College. Other members are Philip Marshall Brown, Robert W. DeForest, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilton Lloyd-Smith, William H. Osborn, George W. Perkins, Frederick H. Schaeffer, Mrs. William Sloane and Dr. George H. Washburn.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate shifting winds becoming south and southwest.
Southern New England: Showers and drizzling thunderstorms tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday and in northern Massachusetts tonight; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming south and southwest.
Northern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.
Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: A period of showers beginning Monday or Tuesday and again at midweek, temperature near or somewhat above normal.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....54 Memphis.....72
Atlantic City.....56 New Haven.....72
Boston.....56 Nantucket.....52
Buffalo.....62 New Orleans.....76
Calgary.....50 New York.....66
Charleston.....78 Philadelphia.....68
Chicago.....70 Pittsburgh.....72
Denver.....44 Portland, Me.....52
Des Moines.....64 Portland, Ore.....52
Detroit.....56 St. Louis.....52
Galveston.....78 St. Paul.....58
Hartford.....56 Seattle.....40
Hattiesburg.....78 Tampa.....74
Jacksonville.....78 Washington.....70
Kansas City.....74
Lowell.....54

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 6:25 p. m.; Tuesday, 6:40 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

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REICH AFFECTED BY SEIZURE OF ARCOS OFFICES

British Decision as to Russian Relations to Have Far-Reaching Results

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, May 23.—The British Government's decision this week to maintain or to break off trade relations with Soviet Russia as the result of the Arcos raid will have important, if not grave, repercussions in Germany and elsewhere in Europe.

Indeed, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns in official circles that no country in Europe, except Russia itself, is awaiting the decision with more interest than Germany, since there might be important political changes in Berlin should official relations between London and Moscow cease. In China and elsewhere Italy has proved its readiness to back up Great Britain against Russia, and the recent ratification of the Bessarabian treaty, which Italy has recognized Bessarabia as a part of Rumania, was merely an indication of Italy's growing hostility to the Soviets.

But until very recently France has been moving toward friendly relations with Russia, and it had been expected that Mr. Rakovsky, in Paris, would shortly be able to reach an agreement on the terms for funding the Russian debt to France. During the past few weeks there has been a complete change, an example of which has been the raiding of the Communist offices in Paris and in Germany, and it is argued that this change has only come about in return for important British concessions to France.

These concessions cannot be connected with the evacuation of the Rhineland. The exceptionally warm tone of the official communique issued by the Foreign Office after the Brand-Chamberlain conversation here, in which it was stated that both foreign ministers recognized "the necessity for strengthening the Entente, as being the surest foundation for the peace of Europe," is considered as a further indication that German demands will be treated coldly in England.

Sir Austen Chamberlain is alleged to be reacting Sir William Joynton-Hicks' demand for a complete break with Russia.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:
Mrs. Edna S. Patch, Marcellus, Mich.
Antang Sagen, Norway.
Mrs. F. H. S. Wessels, New York City.
H. M. Scott, Tampa, Fla.
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BASE GREETINGS CAMP LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)
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In September, 1918, he became chief of staff of the famous Second Division whose third brigade he commanded from November until after the Armistice. General Rhea went to Coblenz as chairman of the American Bridgehead Commission, and later became assistant chief of staff of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. In February, 1919, he was transferred to Tours, France, as assistant chief of staff for supply and transportation. He then served as chief of staff to the allied high commissioner of Armenia.

The new brigadier-general holds the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action and the Distinguished Service Medal. He has been decorated also by France and several other European Nations.

SWAMPSCOTT HAS ITS CELEBRATION

Town Received Its Charter 75 Years Ago

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 23 (Special).—Unwilling of a painting of the Swampscott town seal in the local Town Hall for a feature event in the observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the town Saturday evening. The seal was designed in 1844 by Charles H. Reed, a Boston newspaper artist. It had been stored away in the town vaults for several years and was brought out Saturday night to be hung on the walls of the Town Hall. The exercises, which followed a historical address given by Dr. Charles Bangs, were attended by a large gathering of townspeople. Dr. Bangs' subject was: "Earlier Days of Lynn and Swampscott."

Another interesting document displayed at the Town Hall during the celebration was the copper tube in which is preserved the original town charter, the enactment document from the Massachusetts Legislature, signed by Gov. George S. Boutwell, May 21, 1852.

333 WORMS TO PAIR OF HOSE
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 23.—To make a pair of chifon hose it takes 333 silk worms, consuming about 30 pounds of mulberry leaves, to make the cocoons from which the 112 miles of silk threads are taken, the research department of a hosiery company has announced here.

Serving While Investing

If you want your money not only to earn a reasonable return but to benefit others while so doing, we commend to your notice the Shares or Loan Stock of Women's Pioneer Housing Ltd., a Public Utility Stock which provides good accommodation for gentlemen of limited means.

It has paid its full 6% dividend on ordinary shares every year and its assets provide good security for all money entrusted to it.

Enquiries are welcomed, and our illustrated booklet will gladly be sent on receipt of your name and address.

Women's Pioneer Housing Ltd.

92 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1, ENG.
A public Dinner at which Sir Josiah Stamp will be the Principal speaker, is being held on May 30th.

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CHICAGO PUPILS HAVE THEIR DAY AT WOMAN'S FAIR

Present Entire Program of
Music, Pageant, Debating
—Fair Aids Arts Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 23—Showing what they can do unaided by their brothers, girls from 28 Chicago high schools took over an entire day's program at the Woman's World's Fair here and entertained the largest attendance the exposition has yet had with hand music, debating, pageants and other features.

About 1100 girls took part, the management of the fair estimated. The Austin High School Band of nearly 100 girls in maroon uniforms played during the evening. The program was in charge of teachers authorized by the superintendent of schools to assist the students. Indirectly the girls helped a school cause, for part of the proceeds of the Women's Exposition is pledged to the Public School Art Society, which for many years has helped to bring the best of the world's art into the city schoolrooms.

World Neighborhoods Depleted
Among numbers given by different high school groups of girls were "International Pageant" called "Neighborhoods of the World," a fashion show by pupils who made the costumes they wore, a harmonica-ukulele orchestra recital and a harmonica overture.

"High School Girls' Day" serves a two-fold purpose, said Miss Helen Bennett, managing director of the fair. "It is to show women what girls are doing, and to show girls what women are doing. We sought to visualize for them their own ambition, to show them the vocational opportunities that lie open to them."

A number of comparatively new vocations for women are illustrated by commercial exhibitors. The candy business is represented by two successful Chicago women who have chains of stores. Newspapers show numbers of important posts in their news gathering and editing staffs filled by women. A well-known Chicago station which radio-casts the fair program has a woman in Chicago who has pioneered in this field of woman's activity.

Active in Social Service

Other feminine conquests of the business domain are shown in exhibits of a rose broker, a watch maker and a manufacturer of tents and awnings. Professional women are represented by organized groups of bank women, attorneys, librarians, "women in research," actresses and others. Many social service agencies are exhibiting.

With dramatic effect, the Women's Bar Association of Illinois is conducting mock trials for the benefit

of the flood relief fund, and incidentally furnishing amusement. A woman judge in white wig sits on the bench with women lawyers attending her.

Anyone who chooses may bring a friend to this court of justice and accuse him of some imaginary offense. A witty trial follows. Invariably the judge finds the defendant guilty, fines him heavily, then commutes the sentence into a contribution to the relief fund. No less important a person than the Vice-President of the United States was brought before this tribunal.

"Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Answer
Pasadena, Calif.
Special Correspondence
MEETING all the bills and keeping the small home together seemed to be a big problem for the young couple. In the city where they lived was a friend who owned a grocery store. When he learned their circumstances he insisted that whether they could pay cash or not he would supply their needs.

Finally, in an unexpected way money came in, enough to meet all debts. The young man and his wife joyfully started out to go the rounds and pay them all. It was about 9 o'clock that evening when they had paid all but the grocer. The question then arose as to whether they should bother to pay him that night or to wait until the next day. They decided, however, to go and see if his store was still open.

There was a small light burning in the back so the young man pounded on the front door. When the grocer found who it was and why they came he told them how much it all meant to him.

It seems he had a debt against his business which he had to pay at bank opening time next day. He had collected all the money he could but he lacked about \$50 to meet it, the amount, strangely enough, which the young man and his wife owed. He had felt that he could not go to the young couple and so he said he had been sitting in his store praying for over half an hour.

WORKERS STILL HOLDING LEEVEE ON ATCHAFALAYA

Rain Adds to Flood Water
—Planting Preparations
on Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS, May 23 (AP)—Heavy rains have added to the difficulties of holding the levees along the east bank of the upper Atchafalaya River, less than 100 miles from New Orleans.

Sudden rises of the Vermillion River and Bayou Teche, brought by five to eight-inch rains, augmenting the flood waters already pouring into the streams, carried them out of their banks and over the lowlands between Lafayette and Breauville Bridge.

Breaux Bridge was cut off from communication with the rest of the world except by boat. Southern Pacific branch lines in the town were two and one-half feet under water. The town of Vermillion also was under rapidly rising water.

The oil fields and the salt mines of Anse La Butte were reported covered.

Water in St. Martinsville
For the first time in history, St. Martinsville, an old town, rich with the traditions of the Acadians, was disappearing beneath the flood.

Water already was lapping about the base of the Evangeline oak and was expected to enter the 160-year-old church.

All women and children were reported safely out of St. Martinsville. Many of them are in the concentration camp at Lafayette. The population of the camp there had risen to 15,500.

The struggle along the east bank levees of the Upper Atchafalaya still was successful and the citizens were hopeful of saving some of the rich parishes of the "Sugar Bowl" from the flood. A strong current was pressing the sodden walls of mud protecting Pointe Coupee, and the other four parishes between the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi Rivers, however. This point is about 120 miles northwest of New Orleans and on the west bank of the Mississippi.

The crest of the flood had passed the lower Mississippi, Dr. I. M. Cline, meteorologist at the New Orleans weather bureau believed, and the river will continue to fall between the mouth of Old River and New Orleans.

Slow Fall Expected
The fall will be slow, however, he said, since some of the flood waters from the Tensas basin still are finding their way back into the main stream through Old River.

The real crest of the flood, he said, has not yet passed out of the Tensas basin, but the greater part of this overflow is passing down the Atchafalaya "basin" through the broad Bayou des Glaises.

Up the river, in northern Louisiana and Mississippi plans were being made by planters to send tenants back into the neighborhood of their plantations that farming

UNITED STATES ACTION PRAISED

Sir Robert Borden Pays
Tribute to Work of the
Washington Conference

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, May 23—"Great credit is due the United States in calling the Washington Conference, for with her wealth and resources she could easily have increased armaments," said Sir Robert Borden at the concluding Rhodes lecture at Oxford.

The United States, Sir Robert continued, offered to scrap ships of the building of which \$335,000,000 had been spent. These proposals took the world by surprise. The results of the conference were great, but under certain conditions they would have been greater. The British delegates placed on record the view that the use of submarines led to acts incompatible with humanity, and suggested that their use be abolished, but, he said, the Americans would not agree. In the end it was decided that before a merchant ship, whether enemy or neutral, could be destroyed, the passengers and crew must be taken off. Any person violating this rule would be liable to trial for an act of piracy in any court in the world.

Sir Robert also said: "The British Commonwealth's problems are not yet all solved. It is the youngest Commonwealth in the world. By comparison, the American Republic is venerable. Since the war each dominion's right to make treaties affecting only its own interests has been fully recognized."

So far as foreign relations were concerned no great difficulty was anticipated when the dominions were represented at such conferences as those at Paris and Washington, but vital decisions had to be taken between conferences, and a method by which Great Britain could be sure it spoke for the Commonwealth had yet to be perfected.

MOTH PROTECTION
Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no airing, no cleaning. No mending, no staining. Saves time, money, clothes. To your dealer's or send \$1.50, we will send postpaid.

Wash Your Car Easily, Quickly with Wash-Rite Auto Mop
Just attach to hose. Flumes dirt away instantly. No more stopping, dipping, wringing. Saves time, money, clothes. To your dealer's or send \$1.50, we will send postpaid.

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RUSTLESS SCREENS
The E. T. Burrowes Co., Portland, Maine

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Full line of standard makes. Reasonable prices.

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See our beautiful showing of Spring Furniture.
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ANTHRACITE
—Safe—Clean
—Dependable

And now is the time to buy it! Prices are at their lowest—and the coal is especially selected. You can have a whole winter's supply in your cellar at one time—and forget fuel for another year.

Anthracite has proved itself. The coal-burner is a simple, safe heating device. Nothing to get out of order—nothing to go dead—nothing to interrupt its generous heating service.

ANTHRACITE COAL SERVICE
Free expert service on heating problems is available for you. Ask your dealer.

Coal Exchange of Boston
141 Milk Street BOSTON W. A. Clark, Pres.

LONDON-INDIA FLIGHT FAILS BY ONLY 600 MILES

Aviators Flew 3400 Miles
in 34½ Hours and Were
Then Forced Down

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Forced to alight on the waters of the Persian Gulf in their attempt to make a non-stop flight from England to India, Lieutenants Carr and Gillman were aboard the British steamer Donax today proceeding to Abadan, at the head of the gulf. They were picked up by the steamer. The airplane was abandoned as a total wreck.

The two Royal Air Force fliers were within 600 or 700 miles of their objective, Karachi. Although the flight was not completed, the effort is regarded as a fine performance. Beyond the fact that the airplane was forced to descend on the sea on Saturday night, that the men were unhurt, that the machine was left drifting, nothing definite is known. Details are not expected until the Donax reaches Abadan, which is a station of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Figures vary regarding time and distance covered, but it is generally accepted that their total flying time from Friday morning until "forced down" 45 miles southeast of Bender Abbas, was 34 hours, 33 minutes. On this basis it is pointed out that they were actually in the air an hour longer than the New York to Paris flight hero, Lindbergh. They had hoped to reach the goal in 40 hours.

For a brief time, until Lindbergh landed at Paris, it is stated, they held the long-distance non-stop record. They had flown 3400 miles and are believed to have covered more mileage than the two Frenchmen, Coste and Rigout, who by flying to Jaak, Persia, last October, were credited with the world's long-distance non-stop flight record.

Lindbergh, however, beat both these marks by his 3600-mile air epic. Lieutenants Carr and Lieutenant Gillman were actually in the air one hour longer than Lindbergh.

Air Commodore Halahan declared while no details are available as yet,

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS KNOCKS OUT SINGLE

Pinch Hits in Legislative
Game for Flood Relief

AUSTIN, Tex., May 23 (Special)—A baseball game in which Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, went to the plate as a "pinch hitter" and at which even the members of the teams were required to pay admission was held here. Members of the State Senate and House of Representatives staged the contest for the benefit of the flood relief fund and after a three-hour contest the Senate was declared winner by a score of 17 to 11.

Umpires' decisions were protested often and the grandstand was in an uproar most of the time. Governor Moody umpired balls and strikes until the 'sixth inning when he was called upon to "pinch hit" for the Senate team. To the surprise of on-lookers he knocked out a "single."

Barry Miller, Lieutenant Governor, and R. L. Bobbitt, Speaker of the House, umpired at the bases. Pages, clerks and others later took part in the contest.

OIL MEN TO USE AIRPLANE
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—For flights between the home offices here and outlying refineries and oil fields in the middle west, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has acquired a Stout, all-metal, three engine, passenger airplane, equipped with movable chairs, berths, and a writing desk.

FOUR-CONTINENT AVIATOR LEAVES TREPASSEY FOR ITALY

Commander Francesco de Pinedo Hops Off From Newfoundland on His Last Long Jump to the Azores Islands

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 23 (AP) (Monday)—Commander Francesco de Pinedo, Italian four-continent flier, hopped off at 4:23 Atlantic time today on his long jump to Casaleo Branca, near Horta, Azores.

His great white airplane, the Santa Maria II, shot out into the thin mist at break of day, carrying the Italian aviator on another step homeward. Observers said it was a fine getaway.

Accompanying the aviator were his two companions, who in their stay here had worked incessantly to tune the machine to its highest peak. Shortly before the Santa Maria took the air they pronounced it in excellent condition for its last long hop before the European mainland is reached.

A light west wind was blowing as the great white Santa Maria II rose slowly from the water of the harbor, circling the bay in spirals until an altitude estimated to be about 1000 feet had been reached. Then with a roar, De Pinedo turned his plane's nose to the southeast and spun swiftly through the morning mists and out of sight.

The Italian aviator predicted that he would be in Casaleo Branca, Horta, the Azores, within 12 hours where, according to Captain Rocha, the Portuguese consul at St. John's who spent yesterday here with De Pinedo, the inhabitants plan a rousing reception for the flier.

In making preparations for the hop to the Azores, Commander De Pinedo jettisoned his radio and other excess equipment, devoting all available surplus weight power to fuel. Spare parts and other things generally regarded as necessary were sacrificed to the necessity for traveling "light." Commander De Pinedo is the second transatlantic flyer to pass out from Newfoundland to the north Atlantic in less than a week. Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh, successful New York-Paris non-stop aviator,

sailed over St. John's Friday before heading for the coast of Ireland.

HORTA, Island of Fayal, Azores, May 23 (AP)—Spare airplane parts and a quantity of lubricating oil have arrived here for the use of Commander De Pinedo, if required for the continuation of his flight.

MR. STIMSON REPORTS NICARAGUA SATISFIED

NORFOLK, Va., May 23 (AP)—Everybody in Nicaragua is pretty well satisfied with the situation now with the exception of the Liberal press, Henry L. Stimson, President Coolidge's personal representative, reported here on his way back to Washington.

"Comparative peace is reigning now," Mr. Stimson declared, "and the contestants are very patiently awaiting the elections next year which are to settle the whole matter now in controversy. When the United States took a hand in matters, the country was rapidly approaching complete anarchy. Both the Liberals and the Regulars were conscripting men and desertions from both sides were numerous."

DALL'S CATALOGUE OF HANDMADE LACES
THE DALL REAL LACE COMPANY, Ltd.

under the personal direction of Mr. G. N. Dall, collects handmade laces and fine needlecraft from all corners of the world. A catalogue showing them is issued and distributed free to those who request a copy.

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VANCOUVER, CANADA

JUNK PILES WORTH MILLIONS SOLD ANNUALLY BY RAILROADS

Purchasing Agents of Roads of American Continent
in Convention Tell of Growth

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—The junk pile, once scorned by American railroads, is proving to be a source of considerable income to the carriers. This was brought out here at the annual convention of the purchases and stores division of the American Railway Association. Purchasing agents and storekeepers from the railroads of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba came here to discuss problems involved in purchase of materials and supplies approximating several billion dollars annually.

Intensive work of recovering, repairing and reclaiming discarded materials has already developed into an industry maintained by the railroads involving millions of dollars' worth of such materials annually, it was shown. Improvements in the present system of controlling material and supply requirements by use of budgets were on the program.

The 600 members here are charged with purchase of railroad materials from office pins to locomotives and some idea of the scope of their work can be gained by realizing that railroads of the association use 25 per cent of steel produced, 20 per cent of lumber, 25 per cent of coal mined, and many other commodities in like proportion, it was revealed. Approximately 60,000 separate and distinct items of material are used by each railroad and purchase of this material and its distribution is the task of the

men who are the railroads' housekeepers.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has agreed to act as head of a special committee, which will select winners in a contest now being conducted by the association among school and college students for the best essays on how to prevent grade crossing accidents. It was announced here. Other members of the committee are Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, and Walter G. King, president of the National Safety Council.

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THE MOXIE COMPANY
by Frank Archer

MOXIELAND
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LEE of Conshohocken

TIRES BY LEE of CONSHOHOCKEN

When LEE of Conshohocken began his own business, he was one of the most expert fabricators of rubber. His surgical rubber goods became and they remain the standard of quality all over the world.

He slowly assembled a corps of workers and they learned "rubber" from Lee. He taught them how, and when tire-making came, they knew how. Machines do what they can, but the important part is done by hand; hands trained to the Lee method.

The workers for LEE of Conshohocken are not merely "rubber-workers," shifting from one factory to another as the labor demand fluctuates. They live here in their own homes; they know how to make tires one way; the Lee way.

It is this trained Craftsmanship plus the most modern methods that make your tire money go the farthest—when you ride on Tires by LEE of Conshohocken.

Pneumatic tires for passenger cars, trucks, buses. Staghound tires for commercial use and the famous Lee Puncture Proof cords for unusual service.

COST NO MORE TO BUY - FAR LESS TO RUN

Lindbergh Airplane Guided by Latest Piloting Devices

Earth Inductor Compass Regarded as One of
Outstanding Safeguards to Air Travel

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—The instrument board on Captain Lindbergh's airplane contains nearly a dozen devices that represent "the last word," spoken so far, in aid in the science of aerial navigation. Every movement of the monoplane from right to left, up or down, its speed, its altitude, its direction may be observed by the pilot at a glance.

Besides the instruments of navigation, there are others which show the state and stock of fuel and oil in the tanks, the temperature of the oil, the motor speed, the pressure of the oil and a clock.

Just before the flight started on Roosevelt Field on Friday morning, Brice Goldsborough, navigation officer of the Pioneer Instrument Company, which supplied the instruments for Captain Lindbergh's airplane, made a complete check of them to see that they are functioning. He gave a description of the board to a Monitor reporter today, explaining that by far the most important device, and one that makes long-distance flights outside of land possible, is the earth inductor compass, the invention of Morris M. Titterton, chief engineer of the Pioneer Company.

An Outstanding Achievement

"This invention," he said, "is probably one of the outstanding achievements in the navigation of the air. It consists of a generator which uses the earth's magnetic field as a source of energy. It is connected to a dial on the board and if the pilot wants to fly in any direction—north, east, south or west—he turns the dial on his board to that direction and the indicator, actuated by the earth inductor compass, shows him when he is flying in that direction.

"This little instrument, a part of which is located on top of the airplane, is almost human in its operation and more accurate. There is an ordinary magnetic compass attached to it which is used for checking purposes, but is not regarded as entirely necessary."

In addition to this instrument, which Mr. Goldsborough described as "the airplane's sense of direction," the instrument board has the following other devices:

A turn indicator, which shows when the airplane is flying in a straight line. It has a needle which shows when there is deviation from the course.

An altimeter, showing elevation of the airplane.

A speed indicator, operated by air pressure created by the velocity of the airplane going through the air.

A drift indicator, which shows the deviation of the flying machine from its course.

An indicator showing the rate of climb.

A barograph keeps record.

In addition to these instruments, a barograph was installed in the airplane by Carl Schorn, secretary of the National Aeronautic Association and American representative of the French, or international, association, and sealed with the official seal of the association. This is for purposes of record and shows whether the airplane has completed a continuous course or whether the flight was interrupted. The reading of this instrument in Paris will be official recognition of the status of the transatlantic flight.

The instruments on the board showing engine operation are:

A tachometer, which indicates the revolutions per minute of the motor. The maximum turn of the Wright whirlwind, 225 horsepower motor, with which Captain Lindbergh's monoplane is equipped, is 1900 revolutions a minute, but he will maintain, Mr. Goldsborough said, about 1500 revolutions a minute.

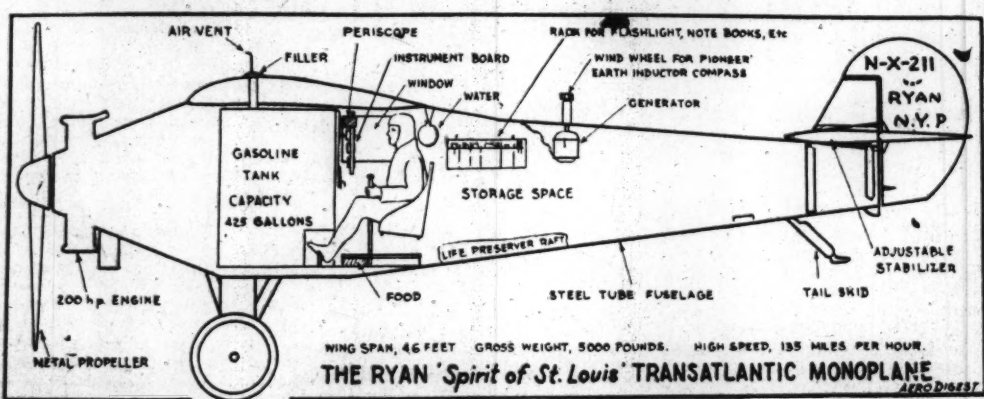
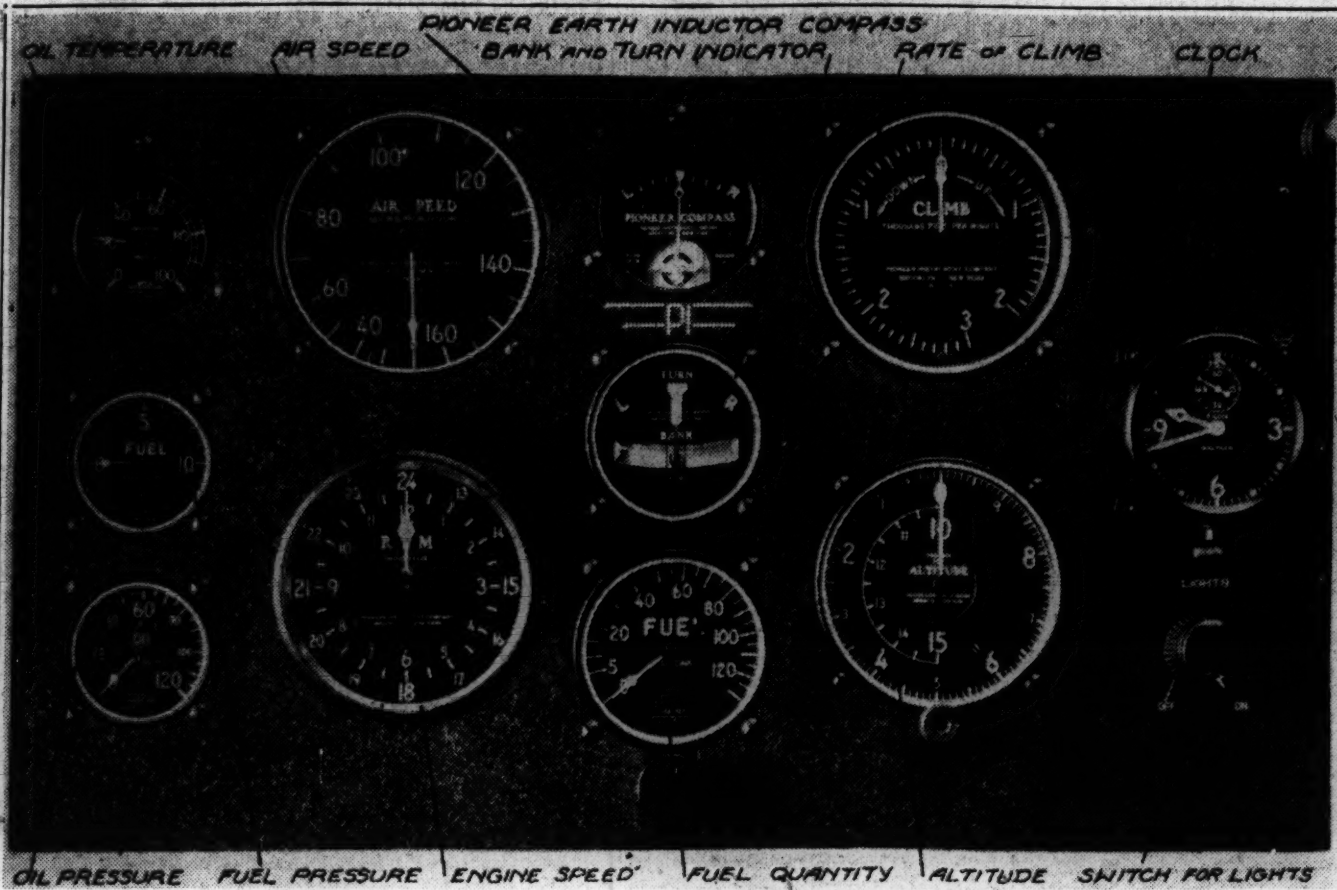
An oil pressure gauge.

An oil temperature gauge.

A gasoline gauge.

At the top of the board is a periscope, which is a large gas tank, which is

Instruments Which Guided Capt. Lindbergh and Diagram of His Ship



"All Credit Is Due My Boy, Not Me," Says Mrs. Lindbergh

Talks With Charles Over Telephone and Tells Him
to Get "Plenty of Rest"

DETROIT, May 23 (AP)—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh was back at her duties today as instructor in the Cass Technical High School here, admittedly a little dazed by the spotlight of publicity into which the epochal transatlantic flight of her son Charles had thrust her, but proud "beyond measure."

Mrs. Lindbergh yesterday sought refuge from an army of interviewers, but later consented to talk to newspapermen.

She had hesitated to speak for publication, Mrs. Lindbergh said, "because all the credit is due my boy, and I don't want to take it from him. This was a long venture for him. All glory is his."

Mrs. Lindbergh talked with her son through a relay telephone system operated in London yesterday.

Mrs. Lindbergh enjoined him to get plenty of rest.

Mrs. Lindbergh said she was impressed by the solicitation regarding her son.

"It just goes to show you how much people are thinking of what he has done," she said. "I think it was wonderful the way he was received."

Permanent Wave, \$12 Large, Flat, Loose wave given by Mr. Martin personally.

Our Last Year's Waves Sprung for 75¢

Martin's Beauty Shoppe Col. 6611, 18th & Col. Rd. Open 9 to 9 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Orthophonic Victrolas Prices \$95, \$125, \$160, \$235, \$300 Shipped prepaid to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor on approval. Convenient payment plan arranged.

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STEIN Block Clothes Sidney West, Inc. 14th and G Streets, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th Cafeteria 724 17th Street Washington, D. C. Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Breakfast Regular Luncheon 50 Cents Regular Dinner 65 Cents Also a la carte NANCY HEMSTED DEPU

Quality and Price! When considering price you must consider quality, too—and when you do—you'll like both what you buy here—and what you pay for it.

HOUSE & HERRMANN "FURNITURE OF MERIT" Seventh and Eye Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

In Paris, I am grateful to the people of France for the spirit they have shown, following so shortly the trip of Nungesser and Coli. The French people are certainly wonderful and we must appreciate what they have done," said Mrs. Lindbergh.

Mrs. Lindbergh displayed scores of telegrams and cables of congratulations received from over the world. Excerpts from them follow:

Theodore Roosevelt Jr.—"Your son has written a chapter in American history that will always be an inspiration to the country."

Ambassador Herrick—"Warmest congratulations. Your incomparable son is a guest under Uncle Sam's roof."

Postmaster-General Harry S. New—"Your son has contributed the most notable chapter in the history of aviation."

Edward P. Warner on behalf of the Navy Department—"Every American shares your pride in him and his achievements."

Clechanowski, Prime Minister of Poland—"Full admiration for the plucky achievement of Charles Lindbergh through which he scored the

finest victory for American aviation."

Mrs. Lindbergh recounted with pride the tribute of a school boy. "Last night a little boy of 10, arrived with a bouquet," she said. "He was a manly little chap and said his little piece and was on his way."

"It is all too wonderful for me," Mrs. Lindbergh said. "Friday I was an unknown and now I am receiving messages from the great men of the world. But it is all due to Charles. I deserve no part of his glory and do not want the reflection from the glory that is his," she added.

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MORROW & HOFFMAN 1710 Eye Street Just Off 17th Street WASHINGTON, D. C. Delicious Food With Service Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 5 to 8 Miss Cathryn Chaloner, Hostess

Candlestick COFFEE SHOP 1710 Eye Street Just Off 17th Street WASHINGTON, D. C. Delicious Food With Service Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 5 to 8 Miss Cathryn Chaloner, Hostess

WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOES For Men and Women WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP 939 F Street Washington, D. C.

Park Savings Bank "The Community Bank" Under Supervision of U. S. Treasury Dept. 14th and Kenyon Street, N. W. Resources over \$3,000,000 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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COLLIER'S In Our New Cafe 18th & Columbia Rd. Washington, D. C. Opposite Ambassador Daily Luncheon 60c Regular Dinner 75c Special Sunday Dinner, 1 to 7 p. m., \$1.00

Beautiful Interiors WASHINGTON has many beautiful homes to boast of—scores of these have been "done" by our interior artist. This service of decorating and suggestion is available to everyone. We invite you to use it!

Dulin and Martin Co. 1215-1217 F Street 1214-1218 G Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Palais Royal Washington, D. C. G STREET AT ELEVENTH Sold Exclusively Through This Store—in Washington!

The Famous "Bohn" Refrigerators These nationally advertised refrigerators offer a superior quality in refrigerators which is really the truest form of economy! To be had in various sizes—finished in oak, grey porcelain or white porcelain—and every one lined with seamless white porcelain. Priced from \$59.50 to \$189.

Purchase on the Club Plan! Palais Royal—Refrigerators—Fourth Floor

GERMANY JOINS IN ACCLAMATION

Reich Forgets Problems for
the Moment, Rejoicing
in Lindbergh's Flight

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BERLIN, May 23.—Capt. Lindbergh's ocean flight blotted out for two days running all interest here in the pending political and economic problems, wiped out for the time being all ill-feeling harbored toward the allies for not reducing the forces of occupation in the Rhineland, filled the hearts of all Germans with genuine admiration for the American pilot's skill, pluck and endurance and with sincere joy at his achievement. This becomes best evident from the fact that the League of German War Pilots sent him a congratulatory telegram.

The Germans however are apt to regard the Lindbergh flight more as a fine achievement in sports than as a feat of practical value. Nevertheless it is pointed out by air traffic experts here that Lindbergh's flight showed clearly that the value of air service lies in covering great distances and not in performing mere "hops from town to town."

The opinion generally expressed here is that a regular airplane service across the Atlantic Ocean will be established in a few years' time, and it is interesting to note that the Germans believe the airplane is just as suitable for this purpose, if not even better than the airship.

The Hob-Nob 1767 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. 1619 F Street N. W. CAFETERIA SERVICE Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 5:15 to 7:15 Sunday Dinner 12:15 to 2:15—5:15 to 7:15

Wiese 1222 Conn. Ave., N. W. WASHINGTON

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns Wraps and Hats

Phillipsborn 608 to 614 Eleventh Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel Accessories and Novelties

Radiant New Spring Hats \$5 to \$15 Our millinery department has added to its laurels in the lovely Hats now on display for spring. Every style and colour; every head-size.

Goldenberg's 1015 to 1021 14th St. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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We're Now Showing the Delightfully New "Year Round" Transparency Prints

—The permanent organdy finish makes this new fabric unusually desirable. The finish is retained after laundering. Hosts of fast-color attractive designs from which to choose.

—Ready made dresses fashioned by Pictorial Patterns are on display KANN'S-STREET FLOOR

Penn Avenue at 8th Kanna Washington, D. C.

Woodward & Lothrop 10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

Is Ready With Complete Camp Outfits for Boys and Girls

Realizing the importance of the summer camp for young folk—Woodward & Lothrop has not only assembled all the various equipment needed—the little extras that add so much pleasure—but will help you to decide upon the best camp, make reservations and buy your ticket (through the Ask Mr. Foster Service).

Official Outfitters for Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts YOUNG PEOPLE'S FLOOR (THE FOURTH)

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OLD IRONSIDES CAMPAIGN OPENS IN RHODE ISLAND

U. S. S. Constellation Will Play Part in Program of Duration of a Week

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 (Special)—Rhode Island entered "Old Ironsides Week" today, determined on raising a self-imposed quota of \$10,000 to aid the fund for the restoration of the famous frigate, U. S. S. Constellation.

Plans for an intensive campaign to accelerate the sale of pictures of the old warship have been going forward for several weeks, sponsored by a committee of the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association. The week's intensification is opportune in that it follows the big naval fête with the review by the populace of this and her crew of the big fleet assembled in Narragansett Bay yesterday.

Inspiration Aroused
No little inspiration to patriotic action in the matter is calculated to have been aroused by the sight in the line and in the U. S. S. Constellation at Newport, where Rhode Islanders remind Massachusetts visitors that "our ship is older than yours."

As a matter of fact the Constellation will play an important part in "Old Ironsides Week" by the old frigate on Memorial Day the climax of the campaign will be observed with patriotic exercises and the presentation of Rhode Island's gift to the fund.

The historical association's committee, however, has planned with public co-operation to impress the fact on the average citizen that Rhode Island should show its appreciation of the merit of the project to perpetuate a shrine of old patriotism. This committee is headed by Arthur W. Brown of Kingston, with Mrs. Sara M. Algeo of Barrington as secretary and Edwin A. Noyes of Wickford, as treasurer.

Sales of Picture
Mrs. Algeo explained that the purpose of the campaign is to focus attention on the need of increasing sales of the copies of the painting by Gordon Grant with many other interests absorbing attention and to prevent a purely perfunctory effort to end with "Rhode Island falling down."

"My family is an old Massachusetts family," says Mrs. Algeo, "but I got behind this thing in Rhode Island to help, if possible, to let the rest of the Nation see the amount of real patriotic pride there is in this little State. The theater managers have taken hold with us and in all the cities speakers are bringing out the worthy purpose of the campaign. "The store managers have taken up the matter, and not one store in each city, but all the big stores and many small ones are allotting space and selling prints. We are going to show Massachusetts that because the United States takes care of our old ships and does not take care of the Constitution, we are not going to stand aside and allow its fund to fall short."

TRAFFIC RULES AGAIN CHANGED

Parking Ban Is Lifted on Some Streets, Placed on Others

In the revised regulations for street traffic in Boston soon to be made public by the board of street commissioners 47 changes are made in the rules which will not again be revised until Dr. Miller McCintock of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research of Harvard University, completes his study and formulates his plans for the Mayor's traffic advisory board.

In the new traffic regulation booklet, theatergoers have five hours, from 7 p. m. to midnight, on the Common side of Tremont Street, and the southern side of Stuart Street, between Washington and Warrenton.

No parking will be permitted on Beacon Street, both sides, between Tremont Street and the farther end of the State House grounds. This will put an end to parking in front of the State House.

The restriction which prohibited all parking on Chauncy Street has been lifted, so that motorists may park between Summer and Essex Streets for an hour. This same change applies to Hanover Street, between Court and Washington Streets, and also Washington Street, between Hanover Street and Haymarket Square.

The restriction which prohibited right turns from Winter and West Streets into Tremont Street is dropped from the new book.

The one-way streets which have been opened to two-way traffic are Ashley, Bennington, Breed and Ford Streets, East Boston.

SPEECHES PLANNED ON ANIMAL WELFARE

A meeting for the welfare of animals, at which the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will speak on the subject of "Cruelty to Animals," will be held at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. at 7 p. m. Wednesday. John S. Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, will follow with an address on "The Payment of the Debt."

SPRINGFIELD SEES INDIAN PAGEANT

Boy Scouts Present Spectacle at Coliseum

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23 (Special)—An Indian pageant presented by Hampden County Council, Boy Scouts of America, under the direction of Ralph Hubbard, in the Eastern States Coliseum Saturday night was witnessed by a large audience.

The great arena afforded an ideal scene for the pageant, which was declared by Mr. Hubbard to be the best staged by him in any place. Each dance was given with a smoothness and finish that attested thorough training. One hundred and fifty Scouts, all in full regalia, took part.

Large delegations from Hartford and Waterbury, where such pageants were given recently, came to see the occasion. The Tawashish Infantry band furnished music, and there was an exhibition drill by the Boy Scout bugle corps of Chicopee. E. Taylor, president of the Hampden County Council, presented a Boy Scout statuette to Arnold C. Sorenson, assistant Scout executive, who is leaving to become Scout executive in Bridgeport, Conn.

B. & M. AGENTS SEE TERMINAL

700 of Railroad's Men Gather in Boston to Meet Executives

Approximately 700 freight and ticket agents of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with their families, were guests of George Hannauer, president of the road yesterday, visiting the new \$5,000,000 freight terminal as well as other recently improved facilities at the North Station, and later visited the Boston City Club for dinner.

How the road plans to enter into a vigorous competition with motor-trucks and passenger-carrying automobiles was told by Mr. Hannauer, who said that the confidence which the stockholders have in New England is shown in the fact that \$1,000,000 has been voted for improvements of terminals, power, equipment and schedules.

The road must recognize this new situation of transportation said the president, and it is up to the road to get this traffic by railroad or otherwise. The final development, he believed, would be the subsidizing of buses and trucks with the railroad.

Herbert Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine, also spoke at the dinner, pointing out that the situation which the road must meet with competition is still in its early stages. He pointed out that to meet the growth of the highway transportation agencies the road "must compete as never before."

Prizes in the essay contest held recently on "The Value of the Boston & Maine to the Community" were awarded by Mr. Hannauer to children of road employees. Mabel A. Richmond of Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., won first prize; Anna M. O'Leary of North Adams, second prize, and Ruth E. Wilson of Plymouth, N. H., third prize.

PETITION FOR BUS LINE HAS HEARING

Henry W. Stimson, alderman from Northampton appeared before the State Department of Public Utilities today on a petition for a bus line between Northampton and Longmeadow.

Speaking of the meeting of the aldermen, acting on the petition of the Connecticut Valley Coach Company for a motor bus license, Mr. Stimson remarked: "We know what we were doing. It's a habit of the Northampton city government for the aldermen to find out the sentiment of the people, before they vote. And if they don't know what the sentiment is, they stay away from the meeting. The petition was also opposed by the Boston & Maine Railroad."

Hugh L. Ogden, representing the coach company, said that 71 per cent of the residents of the communities which would be served favored the granting of the permit, 29 per cent objecting. The Boston & Maine, said Mr. Ogden, want to enjoy a monopoly in the transportation business of the section. He saw no reason why the interests of the public should be disregarded in favor of those of the stockholders of the road.

MORE EXPENSES FILED UNDER LOBBY STATUTE
Day Baker received \$500 from the Massachusetts Auto Dealers and Garage Association, Inc., for legislative services, according to a return filed with the Secretary of State's office under the Lobby Act.

Richard B. Coolidge received \$100 from the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company for legislative services in connection with a bill relating to locations of public utilities within boulevards and reservations under control of the Metropolitan District Commission. The Waverly Trust Company paid Amos L. Taylor \$125 for legislative services on bank legislation.

BOSTON GREET'S ANNIVERSARY OF UNITARIAN HOST

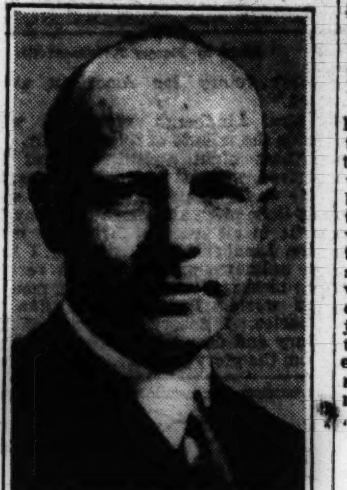
America, Canada, England Represented in Proceedings for Week

Thousands of Unitarians including several from England as well as hundreds from Canada and various parts of the United States, have gathered in Boston for the Unitarian anniversary meetings which, beginning yesterday, will continue through Friday.

The Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel (Unitarian), and the Rev. Boynton Merrill, associate pastor of the Old South Church (Unitarian), were the chief speakers today. They spoke at the annual public meeting of the convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts held in King's Chapel this morning in connection with the Unitarian celebration. Mr. Speight regarded as an understanding of man's integration with God as all-important for the religious life. Mr. Merrill urged a greater appreciation of the spiritual values of life.

Ethical Education Needed
Speaking at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union in the Bulfinch Place Church the Rev. Ernest Caldwell of Schenectady,

Addresses Ministers



REV. DR. HAROLD E. B. SPEIGHT
One of Chief Speakers at Unitarian Anniversary.

N. Y., said that "Ethical education is directly needed. The education of the will to do right involves both the knowledge of what is right and of how to make that right effective in life."

The Rev. Dr. Augustus M. Lord of Providence, R. I., and the Rev. Frederick L. Wals of Dorchester, Mass., were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the union. Regional vice-presidents elected were the Rev. George L. Parker, Newton Center, Mass.; the Rev. Hilary G. Richardson, York-

Kings Chapel Speaker



THE REV. BOYNTON MERRILL
Talks to Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts.

ers, N. Y.; the Rev. T. J. Horner, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. Von Ogden Vogt, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. George Gilmour, Denver, Colo.; the Rev. Edith B. Backus, Los Angeles, Calif., and the Rev. Charles W. Carson, Ottawa. Directors elected for two years were the Rev. Earl E. Davis, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. Dan H. Fenn, Taunton, Mass., and the Rev. John N. Mark, Arlington, Mass.

Winners of Prize Essay
At the meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society this afternoon in the Arlington Street Church, Miss Lucetta Towne Gartell of Philadelphia was announced to be winner of the young people's essay contest. Essays were in answer to the question, "What Should the Nations of the World Do About Alcohol?"

Miss Georgene M. Clayberg of Oak Park, Ill., was awarded second place and Roger Hamilton of Brookfield, Mass., third place.

The writers declared that international co-operation along legislative, punitive and educational lines is necessary if alcohol is to be completely abolished as a beverage. The winners will receive their expenses to the young people's conference at Star Island in the summer, or to their nearest local conference.

Miss Gartrell is studying now at the Berkman School in Boston. Miss Clayberg taught a kindergarten last year in Lead, S. D., and Roger Hamilton is a sophomore at the Brookfield High School.

The Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge of Dorchester, Mass., was elected president of the Unitarian Temperance Society; the Rev. Harold G. Arnold of West Roxbury, vice-president; the Rev. Carlyle Summerbell of Roslindale, secretary and Edward F. Furber of Watertown, treasurer.

Directors elected were: The Rev.

Ward R. Clarke, Saco, Me.; the Rev. Chester Drummond, Newton; the Rev. Christopher R. Elliot, Cambridge; the Rev. William G. Elliot Jr., Cambridge; the Rev. A. J. Fairley, White Plains, N. Y.; the Rev. Francis W. Holden, Rockland; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, Cambridge; the Rev. William L. Walsh, Billerica; Mrs. George Whitman, Cambridge; Edmund A. Whitman, Cambridge; the Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; the Rev. Earl M. Wilbur, Berkeley, Calif.; Herbert S. Brown, Dedham; and the Rev. Adolph Rosbach, Waltham.

The Fellowship for Social Justice will hold a public meeting at 7 p. m. at First Church, John F. Moore and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness of Brookline will speak.

ANTIVIVISECTION LAWS DISCUSSED

Society Hears of the Proper Care of Pets and Plea Against Steel Traps

Proper care of domestic pets, the passing of laws against steel traps and opposition to animal vivisection were some of the points stressed at the Animal Welfare mass-meeting, held at Unity House, under the auspices of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

In introducing Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, lecturer and writer, and first speaker of the 10-minute talks, Charles P. Weller, chairman, told her to say, "Set your boys to hunt the birds and squirrels with a camera, not with a gun. Few persons are intentionally cruel to their domestic animals; but

"Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as by want of heart."

Edward Breck, Ph. D., president of the Anti-Steel Trap League, declared there were 100,000,000 animals caught in steel traps every year, that fur trade statistics did not include the smaller animals taken this way.

He pointed to an inconsistency in the Massachusetts law in that it allowed animals to remain in steel traps for 24 hours and yet provided penalties for inhuman treatment of animals. Four-fifths of all animals taken are caught in steel traps, he said. Mr. Breck thought that furs were absolutely unnecessary south of the Arctic Ocean. Most furs were worn as a result of slavery to fashion and not because of necessity.

"The history of civilization is the history of the development of the humane movement," was the opinion expressed by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of Massachusetts S. P. C. A., in his address, "The Story of the Shambles." There are 110,000,000 animals slaughtered every year, he declared, "enough to make a line 7 1/2 times around the world."

Mr. John S. Codman, vice-president of Massachusetts S. P. C. A., said that the chief arguments against vivisection were to be found in those of the vivisectionists themselves and that the tendency to practice vivisection undoubtedly led to its perpetration on human beings without their consent.

AIR LEGS FOUND GREATEST ASSET

Capt. Lindbergh Free in Air as Sailor on Water, Says Experts' Committee

NEW YORK (AP)—Freedom from "a considerable" steel flying asset, says a report issued by the Aerial League of America.

The Paris flyer's escapes from falling parachute leashes, which illustrate this quality, says the report, which calls attention to his own account of such a leap after a collision at Kelly Field, Texas, June 2, 1925.

The report shows he carefully noted the position and condition of his craft as it fell and skillfully performed half a dozen manual acts as he plunged downward. He said he "experienced no sensation of falling."

Lindbergh is a perfect example of the younger school of pilots who do not remember the time when mankind was supposed to be hopelessly earth-bound," the committee reports. "He is not air conscious and acts in the air with the same ease with which a seasoned mariner acts on the water."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SCHOOLS OPPOSED

LOUISVILLE, Ky., (Special Correspondence)—Opposition was presented by the trustees board of the recent Southern Baptist convention, in its report on movements in the field of education, to the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, with a member of the President's cabinet at its head.

Citing its efforts against the bill to establish such a department in the recent Congress, the Baptist board declared its purpose to continue that opposition "on the ground that educational conditions and needs vary in different parts of the country to such an extent that, in our judgment, education will fare better everywhere if left to the states."

The report also indicated that it believed education might become an issue in national politics if such a department were established.

MAJOR DARGUE'S GOOD-WILL TOUR OF EAST STARTS

Pan-American Flight Commander Hops Off From Bolling Field

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Major Herbert A. Dargue, who led the Army Pan-American flight, has hopped off from Bolling Field on a good will tour around the eastern half of the United States.

Major Dargue, who is accompanied by Walter O. Loehner, president of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, will make his first landing at Harrisburg, Pa., but the flight may take him to Montreal and Ottawa if the Canadian Government complies with the request of the War Department that he be permitted to take his airplane, the flagship New York II, across the Canadian border.

Other scheduled stops for the first day will be York, Pa., and Camden, N. J., with a circling of Lancaster, Pa.

Landings will be made later at Dover, Delaware, Annapolis, and Baltimore, Md.; Trenton, N. J.; Wildwood Atlantic City, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston and New Bedford, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Concord, N. H., and Portland, Me. Many cities between the landing places will be circled by the airplane.

It will fly approximately 10,000 miles during the seven weeks flight.

ACADEMY TRUST FUND SUSTAINED

Court Upholds New Salem Institution's Contention It Still Exists

The full bench of the Supreme Court has instructed the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company and the New England Trust Company, trustees under the will of Ira Stratton, that the New Salem Academy in New Salem is still in existence.

Mr. Stratton to a fund of \$25,000 left in trust for the benefit of certain persons.

The heirs of Mr. Stratton claimed that they were entitled to the money because since 1890 the New Salem Academy had ceased to be an institution of learning, and had not filed returns to the Department of Education as required by General Laws, c. 69, sec. 4.

The New Salem Academy was established "for the purpose of promoting piety, and for the instruction of youth in such languages and in such of the liberal arts and sciences as the trustees shall direct." Mr. Stratton and his son were graduated from the academy.

Chief Justice Rugg who wrote the opinion of the court says, "It is manifest that the educational institution established by the charter of 1795 continues to exist. It maintains its organization and performs corporate functions."

YALE ANNOUNCES GRADUATION PLANS

Commencement to Be Observed From June 18 to 22

NEW HAVEN, May 23 (Special)—The two hundred and twenty-sixth commencement of Yale University will be observed from Saturday, June 18, through Wednesday, June 22. For the second time, double commencement exercises will be held, at which undergraduate degrees will be conferred upon members of the graduating classes of Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School on Tuesday morning, June 21, and the professional degrees will be conferred on Wednesday morning, June 22.

The annual commencement play will be presented by the Yale Dramatic Association at the University Theatre on the evenings of June 17, 18 and 19. The play is to be a presentation of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus." The production will be coached by Edgar M. Woolley '11, who has directed the productions of Yale Dramatic for the past 12 years.

Dr. James Rowland Angell will give the Baccalaureate address in Woolsey Hall on Sunday morning. Prof. Harry Benjamin Jepson, University organizer, will give a report on the Newberry organ in the afternoon. The dedication exercises of the alumnus war memorial in Hewitt Quadrangle will be held at 4:30 p. m. The annual meeting of Yale-China takes place in the evening in Sprague Memorial Hall.

Monday will be crowded with both undergraduates and graduate events. The former include the Class Day exercises of the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School in the morning, and of Yale College in the afternoon, and a concert by the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs and the senior promenade in the evening.

MR. HEARST SPEAKS FOR WORLD PEACE

ATLANTA, Ga., (AP)—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, by Oglethorpe University here.

Mr. Hearst delivered an address to the graduating class, in which he urged "universal peace through universal understanding" through the co-operation of "English speaking nations of the world."

Others to receive honorary degrees included Warren K. Moorehead, archaeologist of Phillips-Exeter Academy, Andover, Mass.

NEW FALL RIVER CHURCH DEDICATED

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 23—Bishop William F. Anderson of Boston presided at the dedication yesterday of the new Union Methodist Episcopal church structure on the

Highlands. He was assisted by the Rev. Robert A. Colpitts, pastor of the church, and the Rev. John E. Blake of Plymouth, a former pastor. At services held in the evening the Rev. Hartsell B. Buckner, assistant pastor of the church, and the Rev. Samuel A. McDougall, pastor of Baptist Temple, were speakers. Services will be held throughout the week, and next Sunday it is expected that Governor Fuller will be present to extend the greetings of the State.

LOW CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC RATES WILL BE TESTED

Company to Go on Theory That Increased Volume Cheapens the Cost

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Consumers of electric current in southern California will enjoy reduced rates for a year while the Southern California Edison Company tests the theory that lower rates lead to increased use of household electrical equipment, it has been announced by the California Railroad Commission at its office here.

If the test proves successful and the increased sales of electricity lead to lowered operating costs, revised rates on a lower scale will be made permanent, it is said.

The plan will go into effect on July 1, Russell H. Ballard, executive vice-president and general manager of the company, said, following a discussion of the test with the engineering staff of the Railroad Commission. The maximum rate for lighting and general household purposes in effect in southern California will be reduced 14 per cent below the present standard of 6 1/2 cents a kilowatt hour. In the San Joaquin Valley rates will be reduced from 7 cents to 6 cents.

This reduction will apply to all of the company's 355,000 domestic, agricultural and industrial consumers. It is proposed to check results of the experiment carefully in order to see if estimates made by the Railroad Commission are correct.

"Consumption often increases when prices are reduced, and we hope this will prove true in the present case," said E. W. Decoto, president of the commission, in commenting on the plan.

"Much of the cost of supplying electricity to residences consists of the fixed charges on connection investment and the expenses of meter reading, bookkeeping and collecting. These charges are just the same in the case of a house using 10 kilowatt hours during the month as in the case of one taking 40 or more kilowatt hours. If you can encourage the small user to use more electricity by reducing the price, the additional expense to the company should be negligible and the housewife will benefit by the substitution of more electricity for her own effort."

"We welcome the opportunity to make this experiment," Mr. Ballard said. "A few years ago electricity was used in residences only at night, but the increased use of washing machines, irons, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and small appliances had the effect of spreading in lighting rates possible from time to time."

EXHIBITION SHIP TO PUSH TRADE

Italy's Floating Showroom Designed to Improve Commerce With South Africa

DURBAN (Special Correspondence)—An interesting and progressive experiment is being tried by the Italian shipping company Libe-rieta via Trieste, in the form of an exhibition of Italian products.

It has commissioned one of its largest ships and fitted it out as a floating exhibition of Italian products, with a view to fostering trade between Italy and the Union of South Africa.

This ship, the S. S. Sistianna, recently arrived in Durban, its first port of call in the Union. After the usual exchange of compliments between the Mayor of Durban, the leading commercial men of the town and the commissioner in charge of the Exhibition, Commendatore Viotti, the new venture was thrown open to the public.

The display exhibited has considerably impressed those visitors commercially interested, and as the commissioner has on his staff representatives of Italian firms connected with export import and with Italy, valuable information was obtained by inquirers. There were also a number of journalists on board, headed by Commendatore Maino, who is an important figure in the Fascist press and a writer in the Popolo D'Italia, President Mussolini's newspaper.

In 1923 the trade between South Africa and Italy amounted to over 2,250,000 and by 1925 had increased to nearly 4,000,000. The company is also interested in the meat export trade from the Union, besides wool, minerals and other products. One of its ships left South Africa recently with 9000 bales of wool. Italy absorbs all the South African meat available and could take more. This shipping company proposes establishing showrooms for Italian products in Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg and Rhodesia. The principal exports to South Africa will consist of manufactured goods of all kinds and certain minerals.

STABILIZING THE FRANC

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Recent shipments and sales of French gold to the United States, together with the heavy accumulation of foreign currencies by the Bank of France, is believed to be part of a plan for the eventual stabilization of the French franc. Since the first of the year the demand for francs has fluctuated between the high of 3.97 1/2 cents on Jan. 18 and the low of 3.94 1/2 cents on Feb. 24. In the last 10 weeks the fluctuations have narrowed down to between 3.95 and 3.96 cents.

Gain for Aviation Is Seen as Result of Paris Flight

Fellow Pilots Say Captain Lindbergh's Success Was Due to Assurance and Confidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Captain Lindbergh's great achievement brought enthusiastic words of praise from fellow birdmen and others associated with aviation, all of whom stressed the air of confidence and absence of fear which characterized the exploit. They did not regard it a piece of reckless daring, nor did they ascribe its success to good fortune but to the assurance he showed by his simple statement, made just before the take-off, "I think I'll make it all right."

Commander Richard E. Byrd, who flew across the North Pole, was one of the last to wish Captain Lindbergh farewell.

"I shook hands with him and gave him a parting message," Commander Byrd said. "He thanked me, smiled and a few minutes later he was off. I have been interested in transatlantic aviation for 10 years. I have never seen anything like the confidence of that man. It's hard enough for three men to take an Atlantic flight. It seemed almost impossible for one man, but he has done it."

"I think Captain Lindbergh's feat is a record of the greatest in history, and certainly one of the greatest contributions to aviation. I know what he had to contend with in the way of navigation. It seems almost inconceivable that in three flights he has gone from San Diego to Paris. I am proud to be his fellow countryman."

Polar Flight Is Advocated
Opportunity for new honors are to be offered to Captain Lindbergh. One of those who discussed the flight was Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Arctic explorer and navigator, who will command the schooner Morrissey which is to take the George Haven Putnam Baffin Bay expedition to Polar regions next month.

"I am going to ask Captain Lindbergh to fly our expedition across the Pole by way of Cape Columbia on the American continent," he said. "He can do it. He deserves great credit for his feat. He is a real aviator. That flight would have taken him across the Pole from any point, something that no airplane has done."

Among others who expressed appreciation of Captain Lindbergh's flight were the following:
Bert Acosta, flight pilot for Commander Byrd's plane, the America; "I am mighty glad that the boy has come through. I felt that he would make it. He has my heartiest congratulations."

Anthony H. G. Folker, designer of the America; "It was a wonderful flight, but I never had any doubt about it. After his expert take-off, as long as his motor kept running I knew he would get there."

"Has Tremendous Value"
Lieut. Leigh Wade, round-the-world flier; "The flight has tremendous value. The picture now in my mind is a trip from New York to London to Paris, thereby making the three great cities. The radio telephone has brought the nations closer together, but we cannot eliminate the human factor. Transportation must keep up with communication. We can gain much from what Lindbergh has learned."

Floyd Bennett, who flew to the North Pole with Commander Byrd; "He has done something few people understand or appreciate in its significance to aviation. His accomplishment will give a greater confidence in the stability of airplanes, especially for transatlantic flights. Not many people realize what it is to fly on one motor for 3000 miles. When I heard of his feat, I took it and was told of his absolute confidence I was sure he would make it."

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commander of the dirigible Los Angeles; "We all consider this a most remarkable and astounding feat."

Richard Sobran, Captain Lindbergh's mechanic, who prepared the airplane for the great flight; "Words can't express my admiration for that boy. He rode on the prayers of the world."

"The Finest Type"
Brice Goldsborough, navigator of the Pioneer Instrument Company, who supplied the instruments for the flight and advised on weather conditions; "The finest type of young American is the fitting description of Captain Lindbergh. He is the type of young man that this country needs. I think his feat is one of the greatest that has ever been accomplished."

Col. Jefferson de Mont Thompson, chairman of the New York State Aviation Commission; "Lindbergh's splendid flight brings New York and Paris within two days' travel and is the forerunner of air navigation between the two great cities."

Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League of America; "Lindbergh's achievement is epochal and epic and established world records in aviation, transportation, scientific navigation, sheer sportsmanship, and courage."

Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane; "It was a magnificent flight. It is a distinct advance and every advance brings the airplane into wider use. It has both commercial and military significance because it has extended the possibilities of flight. While I regard it as a 'stunt' flight, in one sense, it is far superior to anything achieved as a 'stunt.' Too much cannot be said of the pluck of this flyer who successfully overcame the many engineering and other obstacles in the flight."

Almost at the hour of the flight, three-motored monoplane with which Commander Richard E. Byrd expected to make a transatlantic flight was being christened the "

RADIO

SHORT WAVE RECEIVER IS EASILY MADE

Only Three Tubes Required to Get Distance at High Frequencies

This is the first of two articles on the short-wave receiver used at Stations 9XH and 9EK. The second article will follow shortly.

Interest in short-wave receivers still continues and we have with us today a development of the Burgess Laboratories, manufacturers of the popular Burgess dry batteries. The photograph gives a good idea of the way the parts are laid out. The wiring diagram will be given with the next story on this receiver.

The panel is made of aluminum sheet about one-eighth inch thick, as it is self-supporting. All panel units should be mounted before mounting the panel on the baseboard. The auxiliary vernier condenser is made from a General Radio type 368 micro-condenser. The shaft is cut off leaving on the first rotary plate. The stationary unit is removed from the hard rubber end plate and all stationary plates removed except the third plate from the mounting end. The condenser is then reassembled and the distance between the rotary and stationary plates is set at 5-32 of an inch.

The baseboard should be made of oak or similar dry hardwood 20 by 7 by 1/2 inches. It is mounted on strips of hardwood 1/2 by 1/2 inches. This allows sub-base wiring of the low potential leads. Two or three coats of shellac sandpapered between each coat will improve the appearance and moisture resistance of the baseboard.

Plug-in coils such as are now available on the market may be used. A set of very rugged coils is described in a booklet issued by the Burgess company which may be obtained by writing to their factory, Madison, Wis. This completely describes the receiver under discussion.

Care in the wiring of any receiver cannot be over-emphasized. Firmness of wiring leads and soundness of connections between the various units is of prime importance. The same care applies to the mounting of the units. All pieces of apparatus should be mounted securely so as to eliminate changes in frequency from vibration or shifting. Tubes should not be mounted in cushion sockets as a movement of the tube causes fluctuations in the incoming signal. This applies particularly to the detector tube.

If it is desired to eliminate possible microphonic noises, the entire receiver should be mounted on rubber sponge or other shock absorbing material. In this receiver all low potential leads have been run in flexible insulated wire and bound together by heavy thread into a cable form well spaced from all high potential leads. All high potential leads are of heavy bus wire and as short and well spaced from each other as possible.

A "B" battery voltage of from 20 to 60 volts may be used, depending upon the type of tubes used, etc. Forty-five volts is the normal voltage for type 201A tubes. A terminal is furnished for separate detector and amplifier "B" battery voltages, if this is found desirable.

Material Used

While a list of parts is given here, it does not mean that equivalent parts of other manufacturers cannot be used. This choice of parts remains with the individual constructor.

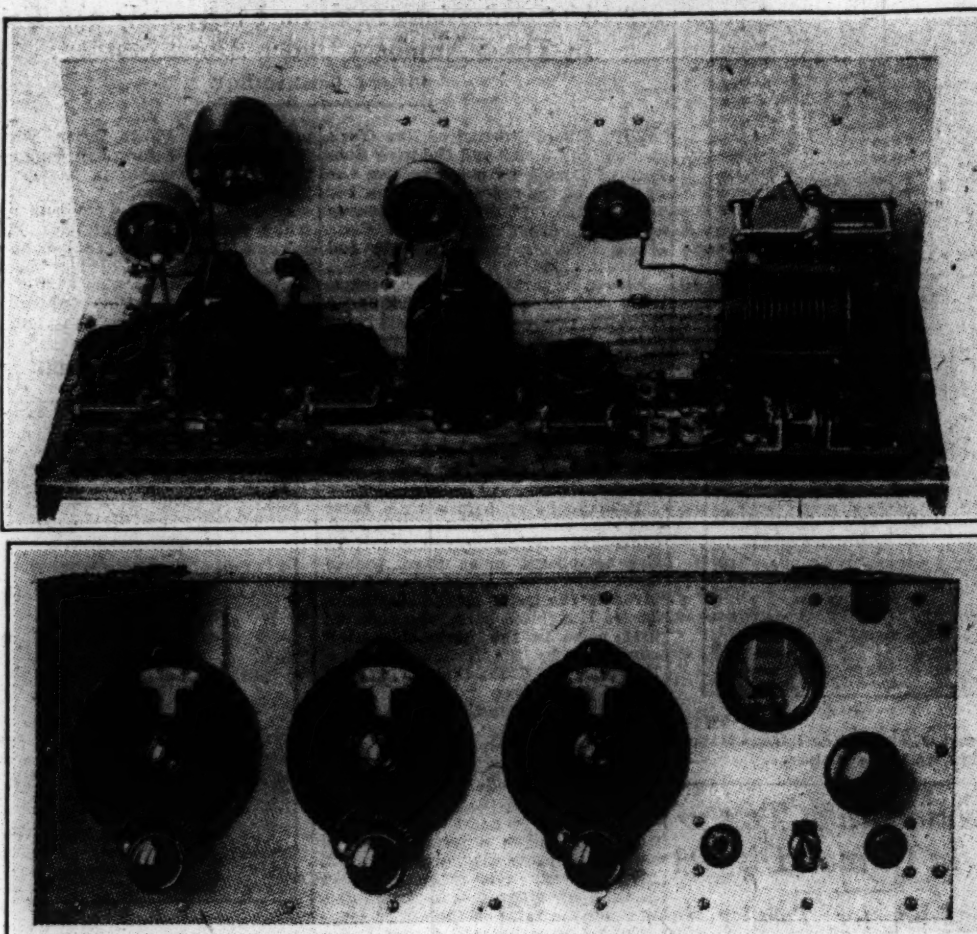
1 Secondary tuning condenser (Cardwell Type 151-E, 0.000075 mfd., 3 plates).
1 Vernier variable condenser (General Radio Type 368A or 368B).
1 100,000-ohm variable resistance (Front Type 480).
1 0-5 Volt D. C. voltmeter (2-inch) Jewell or Weston (this item optional).
1 10-ohm rheostat (General Radio Type 201).
1 Single circuit telephone jack.
1 Double circuit telephone jack.
1 "A" battery switch (Cutler-Hammer).
3 Bremer-Tully universal sockets.
1 Grid condenser with clips for leak 40025 mfd.
1 Gridleak (Lynch Metallized, 7 to 10 megohms).
1 By-pass condenser (Tobe) 0.0005 mfd.
1 By-pass condenser (Tobe) 0.25 to 1 mfd.
4 Coil plug jacks (General Radio Type 274-J).
20 Coil Plugs (General Radio Type 274-P).
2 Vernier dials (National Type B, 0-100.0 scale).
1 Vernier dial (National Type B, 0-100 scale for oscillation control).
1 Binding posts.
1/2-inch 2-56 R. H. brass machine screws and 2-56 Hex. nuts.
Solder lugs.
1/4-inch 6-32 R. H. brass machine screws and 6-32 Hex. nuts.
Flexible chassis.
Hard rubber sheet (3/16-inch thick).
Aluminum sheet.
Brazing angle stock.
1/4-inch oak stock for baseboard.
Either of the two following groups of items:

1 Audio transformer (General Radio Type 285, 1 to 2 ratio).
1 Audio transformer (General Radio Type 285L, 1 to 2 ratio).
Or:
2 Audio Autoformers (Thordarson).
2 1-mfd. fixed condensers (Tobe).
2 Resistance mountings (Lynch).
2 Metallized resistance units (Davis 0.5 megohms).

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Two Views of 9XH-9EK Receiver



The Model Shown Above Used Two Stages of Transformer-Coupled Audio Amplification. For Those Who Seek Excellent Tone Quality in Listening to Radiocasting Rather Than Code Transmission, the Circuit of an Impedance-Coupled Amplifier Will Also Be Shown.

NEW A. C. TUBE IS ANNOUNCED FOR JULY 1ST

Two Types to Be Sold by R. C. A. Include Filament and Heater Methods

New tubes which with the use of a small step-down transformer will eliminate "A" batteries from receiving sets especially designed to accommodate them, and improved rectifier tubes for use in eliminating "B" batteries, or in special circuits to do away with "A" batteries, will soon be placed on the market, according to an announcement by Mr. E. E. Bucher, general sales manager of the Radio Corporation of America. These new tubes, numbering four in all, are the result of ceaseless research and experiment extending over a number of years, on the part of the Radio Corporation and its manufacturing associates, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

"On or about July 1," reads Mr. Bucher's announcement, "there will be introduced two A. C. types of Radiotrons having operating characteristics similar to those of the 201A type and which insofar as performance is concerned give the same results obtainable from the 201A or 199 types of tubes; but in which unrectified current obtained from a step-down transformer eliminates the usual 'A' battery. These are to be known as types UX226 and UX227."

"A month prior, on about June 1, the Radio Corporation plans to introduce two new and improved Radiotrons rectifiers of the filament type for use in 'B' battery eliminators, or in special circuits for 'A' battery elimination employing series filament drive. These tubes will be known as types UX280 and UX281."

"The new A. C. Radiotrons will not be immediately applicable to the present types of receivers," according to Mr. Bucher, "and they are not to be considered as taking the place of any of the present types of standard vacuum tubes produced and marketed by the RCA. To accommodate the new A. C. tubes in the prevalent types of broadcast receivers, it would be necessary to make radical changes in design, and in many cases it would be entirely impracticable. The new Radiotrons rectifiers, on the other hand, are applicable to many existing radio rectifying devices without further adaptation. They will give outstanding performance in battery eliminators especially designed for their characteristics."

Radiotron UX226 is a 14-volt A. C. filament type, drawing current of 1.05 amperes, and intended for radio-frequency amplification. Its circuits especially designed for its use. The filament is energized from an A. C. lighting source through a suitable step-down transformer. The operating characteristics of UX226, other than the method of energizing the filament, are generally similar to those of the standard Radiotron 201A. UX226 is not recommended as a detector. It employs the standard "UX" Radiotron base.

Radiotron UX227 is an A. C. heater type, in which the electron emitting element (cathode) is made active through an independent internal heating element requiring 1.75 amperes at 2 1/2 volts A. C. It is primarily intended as a detector tube in receiving sets where the radio-frequency and audio-frequency stages employ the UX226 tube, although it may be employed for radio-frequency and audio-frequency amplification as well. UX227 employs a special five-prong base.

The new amplifier and detector tubes will be welcomed by amateurs and experimenters and it is likely that newly designed sets will employ Radiotron UX226 in all radio-frequency sockets and in the first audio-frequency stage, UX227 in the detector stage, and one of the Radiotron power amplifiers in the last audio stage, i. e., UX12, UX17, or UX210. The requisite low-voltage supply for the filament may be obtained from an independent step-down transformer or from additional low-voltage windings on the usual "B" or plate supply transformers.

Radio Program Notes
LEADING exponents of Negro songs, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, will be the featured artists to be heard in the Maxwell Radio Hour, to be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company through WJZ and the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, May 25. This famous group of Negro singers will be supported by the Maxwell Concert Orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers come from Fisk University, located in Nashville, Tenn. The institution was founded 60 years ago on a site that was occupied by a one-room log cabin at the close of the Civil War. Sixty years is a short space of time to have produced three of the finest groups of singers in the Negro race. Also it is interesting to know that Roland Hayes, who stands pre-eminent as a Negro singer, also came from Fisk University. The first group of Jubilee Singers passed on their songs and traditions to a second, and the second group in turn passed them on to the third, the present one.

The musical program to be given in the Maxwell concert on May 25 will feature the contrast between southern and northern music in various lands. Opening with the familiar

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., will lecture at First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, May 23, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches of Greater New York. WMCA will broadcast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

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"Old Colonel March," the Maxwell Orchestra will first show how the music from northern Russia differs from the music of southern Russia. Spain will be taken up with "Juta Aragonese" program "Malgvena" by Moskowski. Indian music, will be treated in the same manner with playing of "My Birch Canoe" of the American Indian, and "Hymn to the Sun God" of the Peruvian Incas. Music of Czechoslovakia, the United States and Scandinavia will receive similar treatment.

Harking back to their school days, the group of radio entertainers known to the audience as the Radiotrons, whose next performance will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (9 o'clock, central daylight saving time), Wednesday night, May 25, will use a blackboard in all of their broadcast performances.

Following one of their recent air performances Elliott Shaw approached Keith McLeod, studio manager of WJZ, with a request that Keith obtain a blackboard for the use of the Radiotrons. Mr. McLeod, always willing to do anything to assist the artists in their performances, replied that he would be glad to get the required piece of apparatus but asked what it was wanted for. The boys then showed how they "line up" their program and how a blackboard would be of great assistance to them in keeping track of the program as it advanced and letting the various members of the unit know the order of the selections and what they must be prepared to do.

Thus Mr. McLeod saw to it that on the following Wednesday night a good sized blackboard was in place in the studio and as soon as the Radiotrons arrived they chalked their program up on the board. The announcing staff was surprised to see how much the artists in their work. Slips of paper, cue sheets and other incidentals that were frequently lost at inopportune moments could be discarded and the entire program ran smoothly. So successful has this method become that several other features on WJZ's program, the Arm Chair Hour, the Musical United States Program, the Way-down-House program, have adopted the blackboard method.

Carvel Wells, noted author and explorer, will speak through WEAF of the National Broadcasting Company station WJZ at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, May 25, in a member of the All-American Broadcasting

Clyde Doerr, saxophonist and leader of the Davis Saxophone Octet, whose next broadcast will be heard through the National Broadcasting Company station WJZ at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, May 25, is a member of the All-American Broadcasting

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Crosley Takes R. C. A. Patent Agreement

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, May 23.—President of the Crosley Radio Corporation, has entered into an agreement with the Radio Corporation of America, whereby he is licensed under many of the patents held by R. C. A. General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The agreement entitles Crosley to the use of more than 100 basic patents, except those covering the saxophonists heard from radiocasting stations during the season of 1926-1927. An opportunity will be given listeners to hear Mr. Doerr in a solo in the next program by the octet, when they will play Tchaikovsky's "Song Without Words."

George Hall, known among orchestra leaders as "King of the Tango," and his Arcadians have been awarded a permanent place on the Wednesday evening program of WJZ. The orchestra will be heard through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company at 7 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, May 25. Mr. Hall's father was a concert violinist and his mother a concert singer. Mr. Hall succeeded in violating family traditions to the extent of being a leader of a dance orchestra, while his parents won their reputations in the classics.

The English program in the international series will be given at WGBS, Gimbel Brothers, New York, Tuesday afternoon, May 24, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Elfrida Derwent, well-known actress of the American and English stage, will read her short story, "The Swan Song of a Master's Violin," at 3. The musical portion of the program will include modern English songs by Edward Flint at 3:10 and 3:30, and old English melodies sung by John F. Rogers at 3:50. Roy Mason will talk on "Foods of England" at 3:30. England's contribution to music will be discussed by Dr. Alfred G. Robyn, the noted comic opera composer and pianist, in a talk on "The English Composers," at 3:40.

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Art News and Comment

Royal Academy Sculpture

By FRANK RUTTER

An article on paintings in this year's Royal Academy, London, appeared in the Monitor on May 16, 1927.

MODERN sculpture is moving in two directions, directions dictated principally by the will of the artist but also affected by the material he employs. In Europe the two great sculptural traditions have been the Greek, or Renaissance, and the Gothic; and between these there is a difference of material as well as of style. While the great achievements of the Greeks were in marble, and of the Renaissance sculptors in marble or bronze, the masterpieces of Gothic sculpture are in stone or wood.

Now stone or wood demands a cutting (or carving) technique, and the vigorously carved style of sculpture probably had its origin in a technique derived from early experience in wood-cutting. Similarly the sculpture of Southern Europe probably had its origin in the kneading of clay by nimble fingers, and this fundamental difference between what is kneaded and what is cut lies at the root of the difference between the two great European traditions in sculpture.

Rodin, whose work was almost exclusively in bronze or marble, was perhaps the last of a long line of great modelers, great kneaders; and since his day the development of European sculpture has been in the direction of carving rather than of kneading. The new-found and increasing respect for primitive art which has made itself manifest in painting, has had its parallel in sculpture in an enhanced appreciation of Gothic statuary.

Outside the Royal Academy the increasing use of stone and wood material, and the tendency of the most progressive sculptors to use a carving rather than a modeling (or kneading) technique, have long been apparent. Without citing the work of Maillol and Mestrovic on the Continent, it should suffice to point to the work of Epstein, Frank Dobson and Eric Gill in Great Britain. None of these three leading sculptors exhibit in the Royal Academy, but the interesting thing about the sculptural exhibits there this year is the great increase of exhibits in stone and wood and the evidence these afford of the expanding influence of the Gothic, as opposed to the Hellenic, tradition.

One of the most remarkable and most distinctive pieces of sculpture at the academy is the half-length stone group, "The Little Apple," by Henry Poole, A. R. A. A note of more alive and more movement than most of these other meticulously modeled heads and figures, the only satisfactory explanation is that "The Little Apple" is a creative work, whereas most others are only imitative. The true sense of life cannot be conveyed by any cunning imitation of its surface.

If we ask ourselves why it is that Henry Poole's group, with its economic rendering of form, is so much more alive and more movement than most of these other meticulously modeled heads and figures, the only satisfactory explanation is that "The Little Apple" is a creative work, whereas most others are only imitative. The true sense of life cannot be conveyed by any cunning imitation of its surface.

Camera Impressions of New York

Manhattan: the magical island. With its camera men, Ben Judah Lubchek, New York Press of the American Institute of Architects, Inc. \$15.

FORMS unique and of extraordinary variety meet the eye on every hand in New York City. On Manhattan Island more diverse examples of the works of men's hands and imagination may be seen in a comparatively small area than in any other city in America. Seen from the bottom of one of the canyons called streets the buildings often impart the impression of forming a city for cave dwellers, an impression that is often confirmed by a trip through one of the hotel rooms with their bare corridors, cell-like doors, with floors of cement and a general air of cold efficiency.

Seen from Brooklyn Heights, particularly at sunset, Manhattan Island takes on a romantic aspect. It is this viewpoint that absorbed Joseph Pennell for so many years, and resulted in a series of water colors, remarkable atmospheric variations on the single theme of New York harbor. As his frontispiece, which has Pennell's favorite viewpoint for subject, Mr. Lubchek presents his impression of the tower island, with this description: "A group of great pearly towers in a setting of lower, more colorful buildings, appears to be calmly floating upon the water."

That word colorful calls upon the reader to supply something from his imagination that is not altogether justified in this study of a great city in terms of gradations of gray; but of the picture itself little but commendation is to be said. Heavy emphasis upon the commonplace Brooklyn foreground considerably weakens the composition of "The Billion Dollar Skyline," however. No such fault may be found in "From a Ferry-boat" for there is nothing in the foreground stretch of water to hold the eye. Rather does the double line of foam in the wake of the boat lead toward two groups of buildings, the Standard Oil building, and the Woolworth Building's tracery tower providing a softening note of contrast.

In "Brooklyn Bridge" the funda-

mental aesthetic appeal of enormous towers supporting a curved roadway exerts itself as always, despite meaningless notes provided by parked trucks in the foreground. Altogether successful is the use of contrasting forms in "Fishing Boats," with the masts and their wiggly reflections providing opposition of line to the sweep of Brooklyn Bridge in the distance. The twilight of midday in one of the canyons of the business district is well indicated in the picture called "From the Foot of Pine Street." By way of variety, the photograph of "Frances Tavern" provides a grateful eighteenth century note, just before one turns to a picture of that twentieth century castle of industry, "Cunard Building."

In "Nassau Street at Noon" Mr. Lubchek has well recorded the teeming human effect of this district at lunch hour. "Sun Patterns" is an amusing record of the patches of light that form in the street beneath an elevated railway. Several plates illustrate the varied pictorial aspects of the Woolworth Building, as seen from doorways, through narrow arches and beyond the trees of City Hall Park. The old City Hall and the new Municipal Building are brought ingeniously into single view.

Mr. Lubchek has a keen eye for old New York, so that many pleasant souvenirs are scattered through these pages of buildings that one might think had long ago vanished. Then there are glimpses of the crowded streets of Chinatown and Little Italy and lower Third Avenue. Several handsome nocturnes include a view of High Bridge in Harlem and the gold crowned Radiator Building near the Public Library. Rounding out the whole are park scenes for peaceful contrast to the whirl of downtown affairs. Altogether, a handsome book and an authentic interpretation of "the magical island." E. C. S.

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Head of a Girl in Marble by Carl Gelles



Head of a Girl in Marble by Carl Gelles

Vienna, Special Correspondence

SINCE his return to Vienna, Carl Gelles has taken active part in promoting the welfare of his artistic colleagues. He has founded the Art Society "Kunstgenossenschaft," whose exhibitions now form one of the features in the Vienna art world. As a sculptor he has gained recognition for the fine sentiment with which his work is imbued, its strength, the beauty and character of his modeling, its charm and its expression. He has executed busts of

some of the leaders in politics, philosophy and notable natural scientists. For one of these he was awarded the honorary prize of the city of Vienna. His heads of children are a joy to contemplate.

Carl Gelles studied at the State School in Paris, later he continued his studies under Rodin, who, on his leaving, gave him some written words expressive of the high esteem in which he held Gelles' artistic gifts.

Old Masters at Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 6 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Robert H. Benson, a trustee of the National Gallery, London, formed in the course of 40 years what is probably the most notable collection of paintings by Italian old masters that has been got together in England in recent times. This collection has been lent for three months to the City Art Gallery, Manchester, where four rooms are now filled with Mr. Benson's masterpieces. These range from primitive paintings by Duccio di Buoninsegna (c. 1255-1319) and other early Sienese painters to fine examples of the great masters of the late Renaissance, Titian, Veronese and Lorenzo Lotto.

The last-named artist's "Madonna and Child" with portraits of the Founder and his wife, a still larger altarpiece (signed) by Giovanni Bellini with St. Peter, Catherine, Lucy and John the Baptist, the very beautiful classical subject "Hylas and the Nymphs" by Piero di Cosimo, Domenico Ghirlandajo's "Portrait of Francesco Sasseti" and his son Teodoro, Correggio's "Christ's Farewell to his Mother before His Execution," Botticelli's "Mother and Child" and the Crivelli "Madonna and Child," signed and dated 1472, are only a few of the most important larger works in this magnificent collection. The Umbrian, Bolognese, Ferrarese and Milanese paintings—notably the great "Nativity" by Bernardino Luini—are hardly less numerous and certainly not less important than the examples of the Florentine and Venetian schools.

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An Art Collection in the Making

By RALPH FLINT

New York, May 20

WITH the appearing of Duncan Phillips' "A Collection in the Making," the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, D. C. reaches another milestone. This handsomely achieved textbook of the Phillips collection presents the case of the collector in a new and revealing light. The making of an art collection according to the pattern shown by Mr. Phillips argues a new consciousness of art and indicates a new tenor in its public presentation.

The Phillips Memorial collection was incorporated in 1918 with a definite purpose in view. Convinced of the inestimable value of sensing art from the artist's standpoint, of winning something of the artist's own understanding of beauty through a right understanding of his work, Mr. Phillips began to acquire canvases old and new on a purely probationary basis, with the idea of testing them out in the intimate with a collection and under the close and careful scrutiny which comes with constant and intimate association. Thus from the start there was nothing fixed or inevitable about the Phillips collection, save its founder's determination to achieve as fine an ensemble of art as was humanly possible. In his preface to "A Collection in the Making," Mr. Phillips stresses the fact that had or indifference art post-pones aesthetic awakening and he boldly and voluntarily assumes the task of refining and vitalizing his collection to meet the advancing needs of an age scaled more to mass than class.

By A VIENNA SCULPTOR

Head of a Girl in Marble by Carl Gelles



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Art History in Outline

As Outline History of Art, by Joseph Pijoan. New York: Harper & Brothers. In two volumes. \$12.50 per volume.

HISTORIES of art are usually combinations of prose and pictures of textbook comprehensiveness, or they are recurrent surges of poets who have a broad and profound capacity to appreciate. The question is often asked, "Can you tell me about a good general book on art? I am quite ignorant of the subject." And the one that may have read books of a general or special nature is bewildered.

The field is a broad one. It is spread over space and time. It incorporates ideas of religion and philosophy, social custom and superstition. There are differences sharp and subtle in countries and times. Facts of significance attach to every subject, and emerging there is a period of mood. The art historian sets before himself a tremendous task in the interpretation of these various moods and in placing them in the appropriate relation to one another.

Professor Pijoan is a connoisseur and teacher. He has traveled and studied. He has made investigations and discoveries. He is intensely absorbed in the field with a capacity to see things in perspective or in isolation. This outline history is the result of years and years of study and research. The original was written some 15 years ago in Spanish. It has grown with the author. Time has brought additions to the book, new theories, new discoveries. Points of view have been bound to change in the last years. There is shifting of emphasis, a new quality of appreciation.

The book begins with the discussion of modern primitive art that has impressed its significance upon the seekers of a vogue as well as upon the connoisseurs. The prehistoric art of the caves, the art of ancient Egypt, of Assyria, Persia, and on down the ages, colossal monuments, decorative objects, sacred things. A vast accumulation that bears so closely upon the inner life and struggle, the mode of living and the degree of enlightenment of these peoples of old, intermingled are political facts, social customs, attitudes toward nature. Art cannot be dissociated from its environment (modern theorists to the contrary). The historian is a more valuable one than can characterize the atmosphere of this environment.

The subjects of Oriental art and medieval, ordinarily treated hastily in historical studies of these proportions, come into their own in the author's hands. The vast contribution that brings to light that period of the so-called Dark Ages is a magnificent one, too little known and appreciated by the average art lover. In quotation from literature, in legend and

the American group is the most extended and various. Whistler, Chase, Fuller, Ryder, Homer, La Farge, Inness, Weir, Bellows, and Twachtman are represented, while among the contemporary painters are Davies (with sixteen examples), Kent (with ten), Maurice Prendergast (with twelve), Speicher, Beck, Sterne, Tack (with seventeen), Luka, Marin, O'Keefe, Henri, Hopper, Benson, Burroughs, Marjorie Phillips (Mrs. Duncan Phillips) with fourteen, Higgins, Hirsch, Karloff, Lawson (with fourteen), Lever, Sloan, Sheeler, Meyers, McFee, etc. The department of sculpture contains work by Bourdelle, Diederich, La Chaise, and Young, but this part of the collection is still in its beginnings.

This Phillips Memorial Gallery publication marks the end of the first stage of the work. It is "the record of the youth of an idea, the concept of a small, intimate museum combined with an experimental station." Much has already been accomplished in the way of art collections, and with the gradual unfolding of the gallery, much more may be confidently expected. One hundred and forty-four handsome illustrations make this volume a reference work of importance, and the author has added more than a hundred brief but illuminating commentaries on the various artists included in the collection. All in all, it is a handsome, heartening statement of creed and achievement, a book to cheer the painting fraternities with the knowledge that a layman cares enough about their art to devote himself to perpetuating it by means of such an enduring and high-wrought collection.

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Art Notes

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Jonas Lie is awarded first prize of \$500 for his picture "Mill Race" and Emilie Walters second prize of \$200 for "A Spring Morning" at the annual art exhibition at Springville, Utah. Both of these canvases were purchased by the Springville High School.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Gets Up Early

ONCE upon a time, one beautiful summer morning, Milly-Molly-Mandy woke up very early. She knew it was very early, because Father and Mother were not moving (Milly-Molly-Mandy's cot-bed was in one corner of Father's and Mother's room). And she knew it was a beautiful summer morning, because the cracks around the window blinds were so bright she could hardly look at them.

Milly-Molly-Mandy knelt up on the foot of her cot-bed and softly lifted one corner of the blind, and peeped out. And it was the most beautiful, quiet summer morning that ever was. The doves in the dove-cot were saying, "Coo-roo-o-o!" to each other, in a soft lazy sort of way; and the hens around the hen house in the field were saying, "Ker-ruk-ruk!" to each other, in a soft busy sort of way; and Old Marmaduke, the cock, was yelling, "Doodle-doo!" to everybody, at the top of his voice, only it sounded so because he was right the other side of the barn.

"Well!" thought Milly-Molly-Mandy to herself, "it's much too beautiful a morning to stay in bed till breakfast-time. I guess I'll get up very, very quietly, so's not to wake Father and Mother."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy slid out of bed very, very quietly, and she slid into her socks, and into her clothes as far as her petticoat. And then she crept to the washstand, but she didn't think she could manage the big water-jug without waking Father and Mother. So she took up her shoes and her pink-striped cotton frock, and she crept-cropt to the door and opened it, only making just one tiny little click. And then she crept-cropt down the stairs, without disturbing Grandpa or Grandma or Aunt, into the kitchen.

It looked funny and dark in the kitchen, for the curtains were still drawn. Topsy the cat jumped off Grandma's chair and came yawning and stretching to meet her, and Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hello, Topsy!" and Topsy said, "Hello, Milly-Molly-Mandy!" and then she suddenly thought of the brook at the bottom of the meadow. So she just washed her hands and neck and saved her face to wash in the brook. And then she put on her frock and shoes and softly unlocked the back door, and slipped outside.

Down at the Brook
It really was a most beautiful fresh morning, full of little bird-voices; and Topsy the dog was making little thumping noises in his kennel, because he had heard her and was excited to think somebody was up. So Milly-Molly-Mandy ran and let him off the chain, but she held his collar and whispered, "Hush, Topsy! Hush, Topsy!" very sternly, until they got as far as the meadow. Then she let him go, and Topsy the dog barked and capered, and Milly-Molly-Mandy, with the collar in her hair, ran happily through the long grass and buttercups, that sparkled all colors as the sun shone on the dewdrops, down to the brook. The water looked so lovely and clear and cold, rippling over the stones, that Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't decide all at once which was the nicest spot to wash her face in. So she was walking along beside it a little way, when suddenly she heard a voice say, "Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

"Milly-Molly-Mandy!" called Little-Friend-Susan, "there're mushrooms in this field!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and Topsy

the dog ran and clambered through the railings into the next field. And there were mushrooms in that field, for Milly-Molly-Mandy nearly trod on one straight away. Only she just didn't—she picked it and ran to show it to Little-Friend-Susan and say, "Fancy you being up so early, Susan!" And Little-Friend-Susan ran to show Milly-Molly-Mandy her three mushrooms and say, "Fancy you being up so early, Susan!"

Then they searched all over the field together, but they didn't find any more mushrooms (though they found some cowslips and forget-me-nots). And then they came to another field, and suddenly whom should they see in the middle of the other field but Billy Blunt, up early too.

"Billy!" called Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Mushrooms!" called Billy Blunt. So Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan and Topsy the dog ran and clambered over the stile into the other field and went to show Billy Blunt their mushrooms and say, "Fancy you being up so early, Billy!" And Billy Blunt came to show them his two mushrooms and say, "Fancy anybody stopping in bed!"

Then they found quite a lot of mushrooms growing together in one patch, and they all gave a gasp and a shout and set to work picking in great excitement.

When they had finished gathering, whom should they see coming into the field with a basket over his arm but the shabby-boy who had run in the same race with Billy Blunt at the fete last bank-holiday. (His name was Timothy Thompson.) He seemed to be looking for mushrooms, too; and as he came near, Milly-Molly-Mandy smiled at him a bit, and he smiled a bit back. And Little-Friend-Susan said, "Hello!" and he said, "Hello!" And Billy Blunt said, "Plenty of mushrooms here." And the boy said, "Are you stopping?"

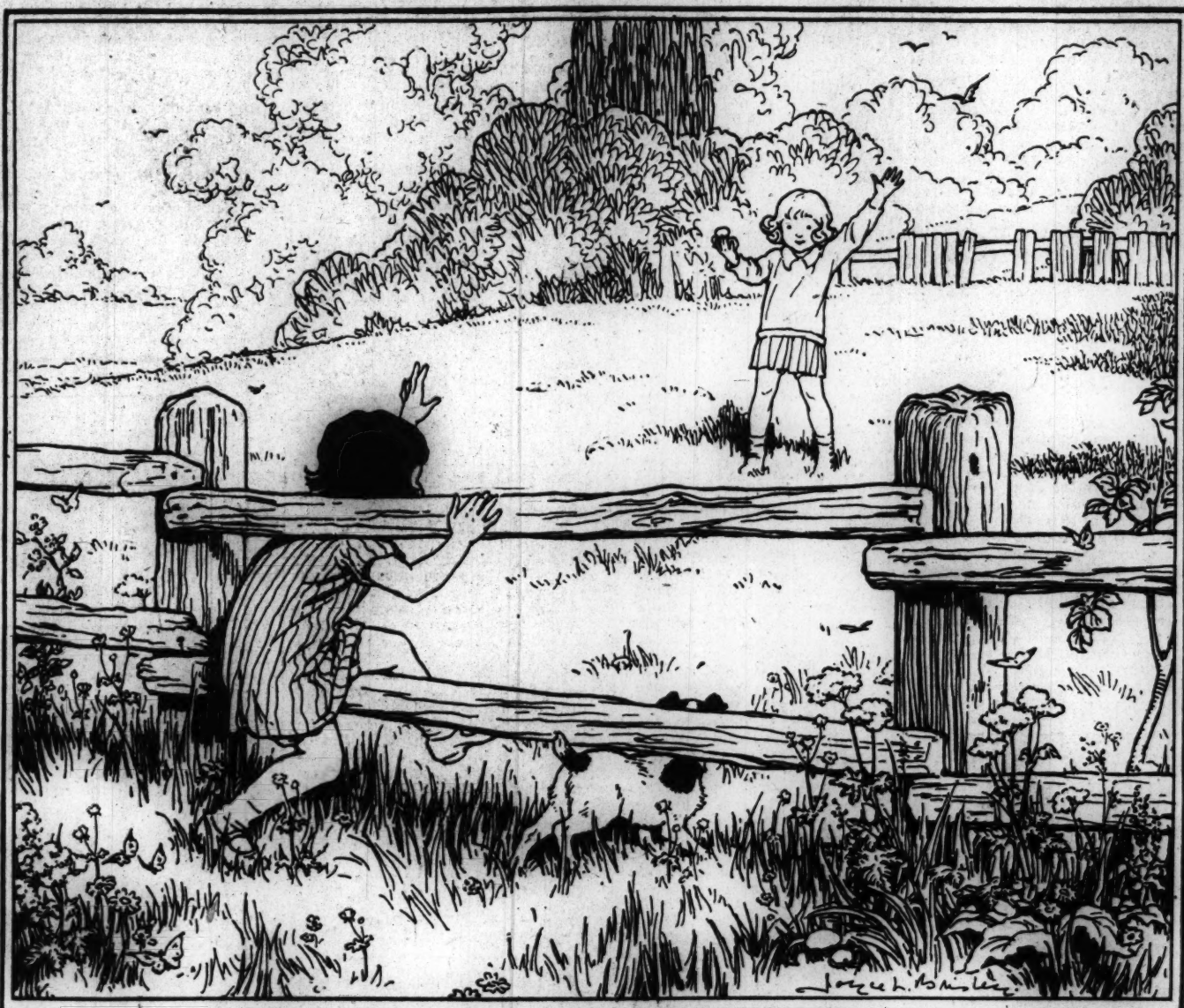
Then Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Look what we've got!" And the boy looked, and then Little-Friend-Susan said, "How many've you got?" And the boy showed his basket, but there weren't many in it. And then Billy Blunt said, "What are you going to do with them?" And the boy said, "Sell them to Mr. Sualle the grocer if I can get enough. If not, we eat them, my Grandad and I."

Only Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Let's help get the basket full!" A basketful for Timothy Thompson. So they spread about over the field and looked everywhere for mushrooms, and they really had a good lot; but the basket wasn't full. Then Billy Blunt and Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan looked questioningly at each other and at their own heap of mushrooms, and they then nodded to each other and piled them all into the basket.

"My word!" said Timothy Thompson, with a beaming face. "Won't Grandad be pleased today!" Then he thanked them all very much and said good-by and went off home.

Milly-Molly-Mandy and Little-Friend-Susan and Billy Blunt felt very satisfied with their morning's work. They had enjoyed it so much that they made plans to get up early another morning and go mushrooming together, with baskets—for themselves, this time. And then they all said "Good-by," till they should meet again for school, and Milly-Molly-Mandy called Topsy the dog, and they went off home to their breakfast.

And it wasn't until she got in that Milly-Molly-Mandy remembered she had never washed her face in the brook after all!



"Milly-Molly-Mandy" Called Little-Friend-Susan, "There're Mushrooms in This Field!"

Over the Meadows With Fred

"OH, OH," cried Betty Jane happily as she hurried across the road toward a sea of blossoms—golden coreopsis—waving gently in the breeze. That bright May morning with Billy Jake and their dear friend, Fred, she had motored from Arkansas into Oklahoma for a day of adventuring and now, having parked their car in the grassy lane, they were headed for a broad meadow covered with yellow flowers.

As Betty Jane spoke a meadow-lark whirled by to light upon a fence post. "Tee-ee! Tee-ee!" he whistled. "There is that dear funny bird again," giggled Betty Jane, "he is always saying, 'I see you,' as if we didn't know it. 'Tee-ee! Tee-ee!' over his yellow breast!" cried Billy Jake.

"Watch carefully," said Fred, "and we may find the nest." Billy Jake and Betty Jane's eyes opened wide. "Why, how can we find it?" cried Billy Jake, "when there aren't any trees?"

"Oh, meadowlarks do not build in trees," said Fred. "They build their nests on the ground." Billy Jake was quite surprised. "Why, I thought all birds lived in trees!" he said. "The meadowlark does not even sleep in a tree," Fred told him. "On cold winter nights it settles on the ground with its head under its wing and the next morning after a stretch or two, away it goes to look for winter berries or dried seeds from withered flower stalks." As the three drew near, the bird gave a sputtering note and away he went over the meadow.

The Golden Coreopsis
Suddenly Betty Jane darted knee-deep among the blossoms and began digging one of them up. With this in her basket, she ran to another, and to still another.

"Wait a minute, Betty Jane," laughed Fred, "you need not hurry. The flowers will not run away. Come, let's look at them closely."

One glance and Billy Jake sighed deeply. "I guess they must have 'most a hundred petals," he ventured. "Oh, no, Billy Jake," grinned Fred. "Probably not even ten." Here he handed Billy Jake a small glass. "Billy Jake bent forward. 'Guess what?' he cried. 'Oh, don't tell, Billy Jake, please don't tell,' cried Betty Jane, 'I want to give for myself.'"

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Johnny Hop Toad Finds It Is Springtime

ONCE morning Johnny Hop-Toad woke with a bound and a bounce and hopped out of bed, and around and around the house and out at the door almost before his eyes were open. Birds were twittering and building their nests. The air was fresh and mild. The trees were bursting into leaf and the ground was covered with pale green grass.

Hoppy-hop, hoppy-hop, went Johnny Hop-Toad all about the place.

"Oh, Mother, Mother, stop me, please. What has got into my feet, they won't stop hopping!" cried he. His mother replied: "Hop along now, Mother Goose. She has plenty of time to answer silly questions. I am busy with spring house-cleaning."

So away Johnny Hop-Toad, hoppy-hop, hoppy-hop! Across the meadow hopped Johnny toward the poultry yard where Mother Goose lived. On his way he met his cousin, Jimmy Leap Frog, who was leaping about and dancing a jig on his hind feet.

Johnny laughed and asked: "Why are you dancing about like that?" Jimmy leaped right over Johnny's head before answering: "I'm sure I don't know. Something has got into my feet. I can't do a thing with them."

"Come along with me and Mother Goose will tell us. As you see, my feet are behaving in the same wild way," said Johnny.

So away hopped and leaped Johnny Hop-Toad and Jimmy Leap Frog. Pretty soon they saw some lambs frolicking about the meadow. "What are you doing?" asked Johnny and Jimmy.

"We are gamboling on the green, as lambs are supposed to do," replied the lambs. "But why should lambs gambol on the green?" asked Johnny and Jimmy.

"Ah, we can't tell you that, but there is something in our heels that won't let us stop hopping," replied the lambs. "So that is it, so that is it!" cried everybody. "Well, well, well!"

Back home went the procession, hopping and leaping and gamboling and capering and jumping and skipping and bounding and dancing and frolicking just twice as hard. For now they knew it was springtime.

Answer to Puzzle
Answer to puzzle published May 2:
CART
AUNT
ROSE
ROMY
OATS
TOSS

CAMPS FOR BOYS
Lakewood Pines
CAMP FOR BOYS
On edge of Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, on Lake Umbagog, Maine. Ideal situation for canoe trips and hikes. Beautiful scenery, fishing, and swimming. Boys' quarters in real log cabins. Refreshments, clean, comfortable, and all the modern conveniences. All day and night supervision. Limited membership, ages 8 to 18 years. For information address G. H. REINBERGER, Milosauqua, Wisconsin.

CAMPS FOR BOYS
TOSEBO CAMP
for BOYS
16th year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 12 to 18 live amidst harmony and ideal. Excellent food, clean, comfortable, and all the modern conveniences. All day and night supervision. Limited membership, ages 8 to 18 years. For information address G. H. REINBERGER, Milosauqua, Wisconsin.

Great East Lodge
A Small Camp for Boys
One hundred miles from Boston, Mass. It is a large, private, owned island. Beautiful scenery, fishing, and swimming. Boys' quarters in real log cabins. Refreshments, clean, comfortable, and all the modern conveniences. All day and night supervision. Limited membership, ages 8 to 18 years. For information address G. H. REINBERGER, Milosauqua, Wisconsin.

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CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
American Summer Camps in Normandy
LE CLOS LA FALAISE
for Boys for Girls
Outdoor vacation life under expert supervision. All sports of country and seaside. Conversational French. Address: Paul G. de Rooy (Harvard B.S.), Director, the ARCHELON SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 27, rue Bellevue, PARIS, FRANCE

Camp Sunset Hill
For little folks, boys and girls under 14. Camp privileges with the added advantage of real home life. Even babies are welcomed. Individual attention and mother's care. Activities suited to age. Outdoor kindergarten work. Swimming, dancing, riding and definite educational work. Limited to 30 children.
Mrs. ELLY Q. SAWIN
Box 293, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Silver Oaks
In the Berkshire Hills, Sharon, Conn. Four camps on 400-acre tract. MANOR HOUSE (adults) OAK SUMMIT (girls) ACORN (boys) OAK LODGE (boys) ALL CAMP ACTIVITIES. Half Mile Lake Frontage. Booklet sent upon request to M. E. DIMOCK, Director, 125 Easting Place, N. Y. City. (Admitted only in The Christian Science Monitor)

CAMPS FOR ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS
The White Mountain Camps
Tamworth, New Hampshire
Vraiment Cottages—for Adults
"A summer home among quiet, harmonious surroundings"

CAMP CHOCORUA FOR BOYS HIKING CAMP LARCOM FOR GIRLS
Right direction in all activities; Outdoor activities imparted through sports for the sports sake.
For full information address C. C. ALFORD, Care EDGEWOOD SCHOOL, GREENWICH, CONN. We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

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Camp Advertisements
Appear Mondays and Thursdays

The MAIL BAG

Ponderay, Idaho Bartlesville, Okla.

Dear Editor:
I like Snubs, and Waddles, and the Sunset Stories very much. I have a dog named Caesar and two rabbits. I have a pet toad and a snake, too. I took "Wee Tales of a Great Land" to school, and the teacher read them to us.

I am 8 years old, and I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School for five years.
Milton S. Rudyard, Mont.

Dear Editor:
I enjoy the Monitor and the Children's and the Young Folks' pages. I have two sisters and a brother. I like the "Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," and the Sunset Stories.
I am 10 years old. I ride two miles to school and we go to the Christian Science Sunday School sometimes in the summer. We are 60 miles from the nearest Christian Science Sunday School so we can't go very often.
Leonard S.

New York, N. Y.
Dear Editor:
I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Sunday School and get the Monitor every day.
My little brother is 3 years old and loves Snubs and Waddles. My sister Doris who is a year older than I is also writing to the Mail Bag.
I would like to correspond with someone of my own age in a foreign country.
Elaime W.

Frostproof, Florida.
Dear Editor:
I have been reading the Monitor. I like the Sunset Stories and Snubs.
P. S.—I am 6.
Brooklands, Manchester, Eng.
Dear Editor:
I am 10 years old, and I would like to correspond with some little girl about my own age.
I like the Children's Page and Our Young Folks' Page very much. I have a little sister, 5 years old. We take the Monitor every day. I am a freshman in high school.
Marjorie W.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

"The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table"
Prepared by a special process retaining the pleasantly bitter, refreshing properties of the Seville Orange. From Boston, U. S. A., a correspondent writes: "My friends all fall for your Olde English Marmalade." Says a Colonial: "With Chivers' Olde English Marmalade on the table an added interest is given to the breakfast." An English housewife sums up in the words: "At last I have found a perfect Marmalade."
Chivers & Sons, Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge, Eng.

KOAHNA for GIRLS
In the North Woods on Lake Umbagog, Maine. Nature Study, Tutoring, Sports, Horseback Riding, Booklet. Mrs. Maudie Beals Turner, 1215 Blackstone Ave., St. Louis, Mo. This camp advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

PINE COVE GIRLS CAMP
HIRAM, MAINE
June to October. Foot of the White Mountains. Limited to thirty-ages 10 to 18. Water sports, canoe trips, camp craft, archery, fishing, horseback riding, book printing, clay modelling and sketching.
ADELE POSTON
124 E. 40th Street, New York City

Camp Opechee for GIRLS
Pleasant Lake, New London, N. H.
11th Season
1400-Foot Water Front
Swimming a Specialty
Red Cross Life Savers. Mother's supervision. Free \$175. No extras except horseback riding. Booklet. MRS. F. F. HOCKADAY
37 Temple Place, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3425

Joyzelle "IN THE OZARKS"
MONT NE ARKANSAS
IRIS ARMSTRONG'S SUMMER CAMP FOR GIRLS
A Southern Art and Recreational Camp for Girls. Rhythm, Expression, Art, Pageantry, Swimming, Boating, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Tutoring; consistent, enthusiastic staff of college women. Joyzelle lives to instill in each of her girls the knowledge that as she studies the spirit of love, her life is filled with beauty, freedom and harmony. Fifth Season. Booklet on request.
111 East Seventh St., Little Rock, Ark.

A HAPPY WHOLESOME VACATION for SCHOOL GIRLS
Mars Hill Camp
On Crawford Lake, Union, Maine
(Twelfth Season)
July 1-August 24, 1927
All water sports, tennis, archery, plastic trips to mountains and sea, music, dramatics, rhythmic dancing, crafts, book printing, excellent limited to forty. Pledge on request.
Directors: REUBEN FRANCES PACK FLORENCE T. LITTLEHALES LAKEWOOD, N. J.

CORP CAMPS
The Camps of the Right Hand
WESTPORT ISLAND, MAINE
For girls. A two-hundred-acre farm combining pine woodlands, fields and seashore in the historic and most beautiful section of charming New England. Water and field sports, crafts, nature life.
C.O.R.P. Camps are advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.
BOOKLET
MR. AND MRS. ELLSWORTH MOLT PLYMOUTH, Franklin St., Westfield, Mass.

TOYON CAMP for GIRLS
121 S. W. Highway, El Monte, California
Phone ROch. 4851 or COVina 485-55

CAMP CELESTIA FOR GIRLS
A SWIMMING CAMP
WINTERPORT, ME.
Where Water Sports and Swimming are emphasized under the personal direction of Miss CLAREBBIE BARRETT of English Channel fame. Other camp activities. The booklet will direct. Celestia, Barre, Grace, Lott, 208 York Street, Portland, Me. Tel. 2380.
Celestia advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

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THE HOME FORUM

The First Flute—Its High Note

RARE as much of his verse is, superb in its imagery, subtly melodic in its flow, exalted in its thought, yet to many of us, Sidney Lanier will stand out always as the musician, and figuratively as the First Flute, which he was literally in the Peabody Symphony Orchestra in Baltimore. The pure chivalry of the man, his unfaltering courage, his consecration to art, the high, clear sweetness of his relations with the men and women of his small circle—render even richer melody than was ever expressed in his art, whether pen or flute was the chosen instrument.

In art, music was more compelling to him even than poetry. When a mere boy he reasoned with himself as to what God's purpose was for him, and he wrote in his notebook: "I am more than all perplexed by this fact, that the prime inclination, that is, natural bent . . . of my nature is to music; and for that I have the greatest talent. Indeed, not boasting, for God gave it me, I have an extraordinary musical talent and feel it within me plainly that I could rise as high as an angel."

Like those French ancestors of his, who composed their melodies and conducted the music at the courts of English kings, the lad took naturally the way of the musician. So strong was his genius for music that in his his remarkable book, "The Science of English Verse," he writes technically more as the musician than as the poet, and uses musical terms throughout.

The writer of this brief appreciation was spending a few hours with some friends, one winter afternoon, and found herself near a young woman whose home was across in the South. Somehow, in the freight, to the faint strains of a violin from a near-by studio, the talk turned to music, and the southern girl told how her father had been in the same camp with Lanier, and how often before the camp fire, the men, after the forced marches and experiences of the long day, would lie and listen to the exquisite airs which Lanier breathed through his flute. That same flute he had with him, hidden in his sleeve when he was taken captive, and many a strain from it sweetened and glorified the drear circumstance of him and his mates. It has been said that his power to

draw violin tones from the flute was remarkable.

When the College of Music in New York came into being his great longing was to persuade the board of trustees to found a chair of the physics of music and place him there. Of this urgent desire he wrote to his friend, Peacock.

"I can scarcely describe to you how lovely my life would seem if I could devote the balance of it to such lectures as would properly belong to a professorship of this nature, and to my poetry."

During the recent centennial, when all that was illustrious was being recalled in connection with Brooklyn, it was brought to the memory of the writer that there Lanier took up his abode at times, and from there wrote forth some of those letters which so beautifully introduced the letters to the public.

So precious a career! Is it not truly symbolized in the immortal symphony of the poets by the First Flute?—pure, piercing sweet and tender, and transcendently voicing what Thayer has characterized as Lanier's "unfading yet unsumptuous belief in his poetic mission." No artist ever believed more implicitly in the beauty of holiness than Lanier did. Here is his own high demand of genius. In a letter to his wife, dated from Brooklyn, he wrote:

"The truth is, the world does not require enough at the hands of genius. Under the special plea of greater sensibilities, and of consequent greater temptations, it excuses its gifted ones, and even sometimes makes a law of their weakness. But this is wrong; the sensibility of genius is just as much greater to high emotions as to low ones, and whilst it subjects to stronger temptations, it at the same time interposes—if it will—stronger considerations for resistance."

To use his own words again, in the truly great art, "the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty make one thing, burn as one fire, shine as one light."

Unfading yet unsumptuous belief in the holiness of his mission—this is the clear, high note from the First Flute, that thrills us and lingers with us when we turn from the great but brief symphony of Sidney Lanier's art contribution.

"His song was only living sound. His work, a singing with his hand." A. C. C.

Joy a Necessity

I believe the right question to ask, respecting all ornament, is simply this: Was it done with enjoyment? Was it done with the heartiest possible, and the harder because so much pleasure was taken in it; but it will not be living, or it will not be living.

We are not sent into the world to do any thing into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done with a will, but with a love; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all. Perhaps all that we have to do is meant for nothing more than an exercise of the heart and of the will, and is useless in itself, but at events the little use it has may well be spared if it is not worth putting our hands and our strength to—JOHN RUSKIN, in "The Seven Lamps of Architecture."

The Insect Orchestra

This is the season of perfection in nature's orchestration. How assiduously have the instrumentalists practiced their individual parts, and to what heights have they reached. Their whirring and vibrant choruses repeat it after her; then he comes to the meadows and fields, and make the roadside a paradise of song.

To Opening Buds

(By a Bud More Advanced)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Ha! Ha! Bright sun is streaming in my eyes,
The wind is blowing all the covers off.
Green coats held tight and close by tiny ties
Are bursting one by one—I peer—I
As looking at the tight closed buds
I think of their long, lazy sleep.
But as I peer—and squinting
I see faint bits of rosy color peep
From open wrappings lately turning green,
And when I slip outside in fragrance deep,
Buds round me open wide their eyes
So everywhere from earth's brown lap they spring.
From swaying branches high and bushes low
They come—and fragrance waits as glad they sing
And wide their lovely petals open bloom.
Ho! Ho! Ho! Ho! Your blushes deeper grow!
Come forth, come forth, sweet buds, I love you so!

MARY BARNARD COFFIN.

The Greek Scene

Greek culture, by which we mean generally Ionian and Athenian culture, was bred in an area amazingly small. The intellectual forces which arose on Greek soil and later penetrated through the western world got their impetus from the genius of a few men, bred almost like exotics in the narrow limits of the ancient city-state, shut within walled towns, traveling only with difficulty, putting to sea cautiously only when the weather most favored their light craft, all classes rubbing shoulder to shoulder in a contact of differing social elements more intimate and inevitable than any which the world has ever seen since. The more we try to realize and explain the Greek genius and its influence on the world, both west and east, the greater appears the discrepancy between that influence and the meagre material resources which the Greeks possessed. Attica, the country of the Athenians, was less than one-tenth the size of Massachusetts. Its population could not have numbered in the prosperous fifth century more than half a million people, and may have been much less. The entire land of Hellas could be contained twelve times within the boundaries of Texas.—CHARLES BUXTON GULICK, in "Modern Traits in Old Greek Life."

A Day With Grandmamma in the Isle of Man

The day Kitty went to Douglas, Grandmamma received her four grandchildren ceremoniously. Dorcas aged seven, and little Bride just five. She exacted a curtsy from the girls, and a bow from Matthew. Old Mrs. Quillman wore a blue gown with a cream muslin fichu, edged with precious lace. There were fewer spurious imitations in those days of any kind; and those who wore lace at all, were sure to have it good. Her hair was white, escaping in little soft curls from beneath her cap. She wore a gold chain, and a signet ring which had belonged to her grandfather, Sir Roger Jennings. She treasured with passionate loyalty the old gentleman's spurs, his miniature, and a pair of silver candlesticks.

Dorcas was the spokeswoman. "Mamma said that dinner could be sent in to us here, if you wished, grandmamma."

"Certainly, my dear. What is there for dinner?"
"Potatoes and herrings and currant pudding with buttermilk, grandmamma."

"I will make the best of it, my dear. Send Susan to me," and Susan came and received instructions, then the lessons began.

"Can I learn Latin, like Matthew?"
"Latin is for gentlemen, French for ladies. You shall learn French when you are old enough," said grandmamma.

"I don't want to be a gentleman and learn Latin," protested Matthew. "Knowledge is power, Matthew." "I don't want power," rebelled Matthew. "I want a big bellows like Johnny-Juan, and a hammer to make plain the . . ."

The Nature Studies of Frau Bresslern-Roth

FRAU Norbertine Bresslern-Roth is hailed by her Austrian colleagues as one of the greatest animal and nature painters which this century has produced in central Europe. We have here an example of a water color study of "Fish," which declares two things immediately about her work; namely, her firm adherence to line as the basis of her sketch and her faithful interpretation of detail to the point where it may be likened to the Japanese.



Fish. After a Water Color Sketch by Norbertine Bresslern-Roth.

Notre Pain quotidien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page
BIEN que l'on admette généralement que l'interprétation spirituelle de la Bible est de la plus haute importance, il est cependant évident qu'il y a dans les Ecritures des passages qu'il faut prendre tout littéralement que spirituellement, si l'on doit en saisir la vraie signification. Nous avons, par exemple, ce genre de passage ayant une interprétation à la fois littérale et spirituelle dans cette phrase de l'Oraison Dominicale: "Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien."

On lit dans la Bible de nombreux exemples où la compréhension de Dieu et la foi en Dieu ont servi de moyens pour subvenir à la subsistance matérielle. Tout le monde connaît l'histoire de la veuve de Sarepta, dans Le Premier Livre des Rois, où il est dit que "la farine ne s'épuisa pas dans la vase et l'huile ne manqua pas dans la cruche," et celle de ce merveilleux événement dans le désert où Jésus nourrit traitement plus de cinq mille personnes avec cinq pains d'orge et deux poissons. Et voyons quelle a été l'expérience des Israélites, cette multitude de voyageurs las, qui ont traversé le désert pendant quarante ans. Nous lisons dans Néhémie: "Tu ne refusas point à Manna à leur bouche et tu leur fournis de l'eau pour étancher leur soif. Tu les nourris pendant quarante ans dans le désert, sans que rien leur manquât; leurs vêtements ne s'usèrent point et leurs pieds ne s'enflèrent point." On pourrait citer de la Bible plus d'un exemple du même genre.

Aussi, en affirmant avec persistance que ces leçons sont applicables à nos problèmes aujourd'hui même, que les promesses qu'elles renferment peuvent s'accomplir littéralement de nos jours, nous ne sommes pas de nos jours de nos jours. La Science Chrétienne est tout à fait en rapport avec les Ecritures. Selon la Science Chrétienne elles démontrent un fait spirituel défini, savoir: l'état complet et parfait de l'homme. En vérité, cette Science enseigne que l'homme est fait à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, le divin Tout-en-tout, il est complet et parfait, et tous ses besoins sont remplis. Elle appuie sur le fait spirituel, savoir que l'homme, en tant qu'expression ou idée de Dieu, le bien, n'est conscient que du bien; et la totalité de Dieu n'admet pas qu'il puisse y avoir de la place pour un sentiment de manque, de pénurie, d'imperfection.

Si, par conséquent, les sens matériels cherchaient à témoigner du contraire, nous savons que leur témoignage n'est pas vrai. Semblent-ils dire que nous ne pouvons nourrir deux bœufs? Semblent-ils suggérer que nous sommes à bout de ressources? Semblent-ils essayer de nous faire croire que notre salaire est le soleil ou la lune? Semblent-ils dire que la subsistance peut nous manquer? Alors, rappelons-nous les leçons des Ecritures. Rappelons-nous que la réalisation de la totalité de Dieu et par conséquent de la perfection de l'homme, à titre d'enfant de Dieu, fait disparaître tout

The Accompanist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Perhaps it is a humble thing to weave
The golden background for a perfect song
To be forgotten yet a voice
Its lovely message: yet I do believe
That though such service may seem commonplace,
It wears the lovely attributes of grace.
I lost the message of that last quaint song,
Watching your slender fingers as they flew
Across the keys before my eager view
While the rich, tender tones rang softly on
With such sweet humbleness you did your best
To make a perfect background for the rest.
ELIZABETH G. R. YOUNG.

Crystal Bowls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Earthen bowls are beautiful—
Colorful and very fine,
But I shall not buy again
An earthen bowl for mine—
Bright blown crystal mine shall be,
Clear as echoes—and as thin—
Where the flower stems will show
When I put them in;
Where the floating leaves will catch
All the light within a room—
Stems of flowers stand as brave
As the bravest bloom.
Leaves in water—stems through glass—
Sprays of blossoms from a tree—
Crystal bowls are lovelier
Than jewels are to me.
GRACE NOLL CROWELL.

Our Daily Bread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE it is generally conceded that the literal interpretation of the Bible is the all-important one, yet it is evident that there are passages in the Scriptures which must be taken literally, as well as spiritually, if the true import of their message is to be gained. Such a passage with both a literal and a spiritual interpretation is, for instance, the sentence in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

There are numerous instances recorded in the Bible where understanding of and reliance on God have been the means of providing material sustenance. All are familiar with the story of the widow of Zarephath, as recorded in I Kings, whose "barrel of meal was not empty, neither did the cruse of oil fail," and with that wonderful event in the wilderness, when Jesus actually fed over five thousand persons with five barley loaves and two fishes. And what was the experience of the Israelites, a host of weary desert travelers, during their forty years' journey through the wilderness? We read in Nehemiah: "Thou . . . withheldest not thy manna from their mouth, and gavest them water for their thirst. Yes, forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so that they lacked nothing; their clothes waxed not old, and their feet swelled not." The Bible contains many a similar instance which could be cited.

In instilling, therefore, that these lessons are applicable to our problems today, that the promises they contain are capable of literal fulfillment here and now, Christian Science is strictly in keeping with the Scriptures. According to Christian Science they point to a fixed spiritual fact, namely, man's completeness and perfection. Indeed, this Science teaches that because man is made in the image and likeness of God, the divine All-in-all, he is complete and perfect, with his every need met. It emphasizes the spiritual fact that man, as the expression or idea of God, good, is conscious only of good; and God's allness eliminates the possibility of there being any room for a sense of lack, of penury, or of incompleteness.

If, therefore, the material senses would testify otherwise, we know that their testimony is not true. Do they seem to say that we cannot make both ends meet? Do they seem to suggest that our resources are at an end? Do they seem to try to make us believe that our salary is the only channel through which supply can reach us? Then let us remember the lessons of Scripture. Let us remember that a realization of the allness of God and the consequent

City Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You have made poems
Of a linnets' song, the sheen of beech,
The fragile, sweet caress
Of a rose, the rustling dress
Of a rose caress—
What song should a City Child
Hear in the City?
The song of a linnets' song,
The sheen of rustling beech,
The fragile velvet dress
Of a rose caress—
For the City Child, this song!
BLYTHE SHERWOOD.

The Maple's Friendship

The little gray house and the towering maple tree stand side by side. A friendship has sprung up between them. All day they look upon people walking slowly past. While the little house is apt to be youthfully critical, the big tree is wise in its way, and understands a great deal.
Betimes the little house grows wistful and gazes up at the maple towering so high above its modest green roof.
"You have been here so long!" says the little house. "You will last much longer than I. I am only a little house, but you are a great tree."
Then the brotherly maple bends to whisper to the little house that it must not feel sad, for it is a home for boys and girls.
"Home," says the big tree, "is the most wonderful place in the world. The children in the little house are happy, and they will go out into the world and make others happy, and will always thank the little house all the rest of their days."
But the big tree adds that it is also a home; a home for birds who use the big boughs and branches for their nests, where the fledglings grow up and are happy too; where they test their wings, and grow strong, and will build nests of their own, some day.

Sometimes the little house grows sleepy, when all the shutters are drawn. It droops and nods in the sheltering warmth of the friendly maple. But the maple never goes to sleep. It watches over everyone; growing reminiscent at times beneath the bath of silver moonlight that trickles through the interstices of its leaves and branches, dreaming of days not so long ago when it was a young maple, and little Indian children played beneath its branches. Now all former friends have vanished and dainty white children, prim in their spring frocks of pastel colors, play in a richer umbrage that spreads beneath the stalwart branches, and the tree is happy and contented because it makes them happy.
Erect and stalwart, the maple is a living example of what a tree should be, an encouragement to the young trees to grow straight and strong, to reach toward towering heights, to come ever closer to the fathomless blue.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS

RISE TO NEW HIGH MARKS

Advances Include Variety of Industrial and Rail Issues

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Impressed by last week's demonstration of strength, buying orders from outside sources accumulated in large volume which forced many stocks to new peaks for the year at the opening of the stock market today.

Western Maryland common crossed 60%, and International Nickel 61%, topped. United States Steel at 17 1/2% approached its record figure.

Virtually the same group of stocks were in the van of the rapid upward movement which occurred in the first 30 minutes. Big blocks of public utilities, merger railroads, popular motor and investment transportation issues were turned over, mostly at new high levels.

The deficit of more than \$21,000,000 in reserve, as revealed in Saturday's bank statement, apparently had no early effect on the market.

Western Maryland brought 53 1/2%, the preferred 60%, Pere Marquette 13 1/2%, Brooklyn Union Gas 11 1/2%, International Nickel 61%, and Rock 16 1/2% points beyond Saturday's closing prices.

Reflection of Lindbergh's achievement was seen in larger buying of Wright Aeronautical, a block of 700 shares changing hands at 39, a new peak, and a rise of 4 1/2% following last week's improvement.

Most favored of the automobile section, while independent, such as Colorado Fuel and Republic, made substantial gains.

Foreign exchange opened steady, demand sterling ruling around \$4.85, and French francs above 3.91 cents.

Realizing Sales
Some realizing sales made their appearance, forcing Case Threshing Machine, Commercial Solvay, E. A. Virgin and Federal Mining & Westing 3 to 5 1/2% points below Saturday's final prices.

Wright Aeronautical settled down to 35. Constructive interests, however, retained a good grasp on the market and at midday buying pushed the sugar issues up at lively rates and were being aided by rapid advances in some of the speculative railroad shares.

The renewal rate for call loans was maintained at 4 per cent.

Bond Firm
A firm underwritten in the bond market today, according to trading again in relatively small volume revealed in reserve of \$21,000,000 did not affect the price trend, it was regarded as reflecting only a temporary stringency.

Eric D. 4 was on the upgrade, quickly gaining a point, while Borden, by Union Gas and Chile Copper were fairly active around their previous highs for the year. Chesapeake and Coalings, and then eased off on realizing.

Department of Seals to hovered around their previous record high, and foreign bond generally, however, was quiet and inactive.

PACIFIC GAS SEEKS WESTERN PROPERTIES
SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—Application of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to the California Public Utilities Commission to complete the transaction with Standard Gas & Electric Company for the acquisition of California properties discloses a proposed acquisition of Pacific Gas & Electric common and \$2,000,000 in cash.

Pacific Gas & Electric's application seeks authorization to acquire California Valley Gas & Electric Company, El Dorado Light & Power Company, El Dorado Power, El Dorado Power Company, California, which controls the California company has also been sold to Pacific Gas & Electric.

Application lists \$27,025,700 of par value stocks to be acquired.

DIVIDENDS
Kelsey Wheel declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common, payable July 1, to stockholders of record June 15.

Montana Power declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.00 on the common, payable July 1, to stockholders of record June 15.

Long Bell Lumber declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common, payable June 30, to stockholders of record June 15.

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common, payable July 1, to stockholders of record June 15.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Adams	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Adv. Ind. Co.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Alcoa	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Alumina	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Can.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Coal	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Oil	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Sugar	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Wire	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Iron	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Lead	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Copper	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Nickel	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Tin	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Silver	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Gold	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Platinum	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Palladium	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Rhodium	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Iridium	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Osmium	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
Am. Selenium	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
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Am. Vanadium	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4
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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



TUNNEL ADVOCATED FOR QUEENS BOROUGH

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—Declaring that 70 per cent of the traffic from Manhattan to Queens by way of the Queensboro Bridge originates south of that structure, business interests in the mid-Manhattan section are making an effort to obtain an East River tunnel at Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan. Plans for bridges at Thirty-eighth Street and elsewhere also have been studied, but the conclusion reached by the East River Thirty-eighth Street tunnel committee is that that location will most logically serve the two boroughs.

In a statement just issued, the committee points out that there is at present but one crossing north of Delancey Street, and that is the Queensboro Bridge, opened in 1909. Since that time the Borough of Queens has increased in population about 200 per cent, and that of Brooklyn 200 per cent, while that of the entire city has increased only 25 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Canada's Great Western Seaport.
A good investment in land near Vancouver suggests itself in large lots containing almost one acre for \$300. These lots are well situated on open roads and in line for advancement. The terms on these lots are \$50 cash and the balance at \$10 per month and are recommended to those who desire an investment close to a busy growing city.

J. FRED SANDERS

433 Robson Street Vancouver, B. C.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PORTLAND, ORE.—To rent for summer, 8-room furnished apartment, delightful location on Portland Heights, overlooking city, choice residential section. For particulars address F. K. KNOWLTON, 1884-19th St.

NFRS REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT wants exclusive rights Pacific Coast on article or line of goods. Industrial preferred, with genuine proven quality and value. Have organization covering entire coast. Have worked Coast for years, know thoroughly. I am not a jobbing agent. I am a manufacturer's agent. I am a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, 1922 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHICAGO.—Wanted, architectural draftsman with 5 years' experience; permanent position; good salary. FRED Y. FRATHER, 400 Wrigley Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN—College girl desires to tutor in family during summer vacation; Latin, French or English. Address: ANNE MARSHALL, 1212 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON.—Small apartment, just off the main street, \$45 a month. Tel. mornings and evenings. B. KENNEDY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

22nd Street—Five-room apartment, beautifully furnished, centrally located. Tel. 2-2222. B. KENNEDY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, and dining room. Tel. 2-2222. B. KENNEDY.

COLONIAL HOUSE—FURNISHED

2 rooms, bath, kitchen, and dining room. Tel. 2-2222. B. KENNEDY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Light, airy 4-room apartment, furnished for summer. Tel. 2-2222. B. KENNEDY.

BROOKLYN (Flatbush)—ATTRACTIVE

apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, and dining room. Tel. 2-2222. B. KENNEDY.

READING, PA.—For sale, 20 acres of land

with 1000 trees, near beach station, and all improvements. MULLEN, 1000 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

CAMP AND COTTAGES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE summer cottages on the North and South Rivers. The SERVICE BUREAU, 1000 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

HARPSWELL NECK, MAINE

TO LET—On shore of private estate, new 2, 5 and 7 room cottages; beautiful swimming pool, tennis court, and all improvements. MULLEN, 1000 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

FURNISHED 2-room or 3-room apartment, bath and kitchenette; beautiful location. MAY FAIR HOUSE, 1000 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

UNUSUAL new 4-room bungalow, large

screened porch, attractively furnished, located on hill among trees; near beach station, and all improvements. MULLEN, 1000 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

SUMMER PROPERTY

SUMMER residential estate, 60 miles from Boston; good location; all improvements. MULLEN, 1000 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

PERSONAL SERVICE

ACCOUNTING WORK of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. AMES HOWELL, C. P. A., Box 1000, Boston.

LOCAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—For sale, new 6-room and sun porch, 1000 sq. ft., 50x100; near schools and station; sewer, paved streets, shade trees, and terms moderate. Builder SCHWALL, 9215 178th St., Jamaica, N. Y. Republic 2625, 2 to 5 p. m.

A VERY desirable residence at 1847 Euclid

St., Washington, D. C.; exclusive location, 12 rooms, hot water heater, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry; laundry; terms moderate. Apply to MISS CARLIE K. ROGERS at the above address.

BROOKLYN (Flatbush)—ATTRACTIVE

apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, and dining room. Tel. 2-2222. B. KENNEDY.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 183 Huntington Ave., Suite 22—Pleasant room in quiet, harmonious atmosphere. Church, Church, 5117-W. MRS. STANLEY.

BOSTON—Desirable room, double or single, two windows, elevator service; near Christian Science Church, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 45.

BOSTON—Large, attractive furnished room, twin beds, hot and cold water. 204 Newbury St. Tel. 2-2222.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—3 front sunny rooms, kitchen, bath; private home facing park; also single room. A. C. 71 Westmore Terrace, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2-2222.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant room, home privileges; choice location; kitchen if desired; convenient all transportation. 821 West 14th St., Apt. 22.

NEW YORK CITY, 28 Central Park West—Attractive, well-furnished room for women; kitchen privileges. Apt. 6-W. Tel. 2-2222.

NEW YORK CITY, 110 Riverside Drive (82nd St.)—4-Charm, attractive room, twin beds; kitchen privileges; high class apartment.

NEW YORK CITY, 28 Central Park West (80th St.)—Apt. 4-N. Tel. 2-2222.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 West 86th—Two small rooms, 27 each; charming apartment; excellent location. 2 West. Tel. 2-2222.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

ICE—COAL—WOOD

We are the sole distributors of the famous Harwood White Run of the mine which is fully guaranteed.

PHONES 701 90

Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY

Toilet Goods—Candles—Stationery

FALCONER'S

3003 Washington Avenue

The Broadway Shoe Store

Washington Avenue at 30th St.

NORFOLK

GALE-FORD CO.

JEWELLERS

229 GRANBY STREET

EVER READY

FAMILY LAUNDRY

FAMILY FINISH ROUGH DRY

DIAL 7547-2251 844 W 30 St.

WRIGHT COAL

AND WOOD COMPANY

22661 1022 40th St.

THE REGAL COMPANY

253 GRANBY STREET

Trunks—Leather Goods

Stationery—Engraving

THE RAGGED ROBIN

HOURS: Noon to 8 P. M.

118 W. Freeman Street

Office Sales and Service Co., Inc.

Typewriters, Adding Machines, Sales.

Stationery, Office Furniture, Supplies.

Car. Bouch and Tawell Sts. Phone 26101

HORNER'S

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Cor. Colley and Raleigh Ave. Tel. 22284

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.

Shoes

206 GRANBY STREET

Lunde Inc. Beauty Shoppe

PERMANENT WAVING

SHAMPOOING HAIR CUTTING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

"First in Peace"

PRACTICALLY three-fourths of the total personnel of the United States Marine Corps is doing duty in foreign zones. Proponents of the service are inclined to use this fact as the basis of a petition to Congress for an increase in appropriations for the service. However valid the arguments advanced incident thereto may prove, the fact should not be lost sight of that the marines are today being used for a purpose somewhat distinct from their usefulness in days past. As a guard to preserve the peace of the world they are finding a work for themselves which with profit to humanity might be their singleness of purpose in the future.

It is reported that whereas the United States marines are limited in number to 27,400, actually they number but 18,000 today, due to the curtailment in annual appropriations. Of this number, some 5000 marines are now in China, or are on their way to China to protect the foreigners in the troubled zones in that part of the world. Some 2000 are in Nicaragua on a similar duty, and about 1800 are in the Philippines. Smaller forces are being maintained in Haiti and other outlying districts, leaving but a force of 4500 within the territorial limits of the United States. Despite this scattering of the forces, there is a significance in the public attitude toward the results which attain through this fact. If there is to be any increase in the personnel of the service, it is pretty certain to be made clear that the increase shall not be made for the purpose of making war, but specifically for the purpose of preventing wars.

In general, the United States marines are today being used as a police force. Through their co-operation largely a stable government has been maintained in Haiti and revolutionary activities have been stamped out. The marines have come through with signal success in Nicaragua, not only by protecting the property and lives of foreigners, but also by their moral suasion in effecting a truce between the warring factions in the country, and aiding in the disarming and disbanding of the revolutionary forces. Their work in China is of a similar nature, although in that field the policies of the United States have not that full sway they have in other troublesome quarters.

President Coolidge has repeatedly said that the marines shall be used solely for police duty and that they shall not be permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of any country to which they are sent. The public is generally convinced that this policy is to be the same in all foreign quarters where it is deemed necessary to use the services of the marines. And at that rate the forces are rapidly coming to be the "first in peace."

Good Work by Women Voters

IN THE few years since the elective franchise was given to women in the United States and their right to hold public office has been recognized, growing numbers of them have made remarkable progress in intelligent participation in governmental affairs. Two aspects of this progress deserve special consideration. One is the keenness with which certain groups of women have sought knowledge of political details. The other is the energy with which they have striven to discover and use the best methods of applying the knowledge so gained to practical political action. In both these forms of activity they have furnished an example of good citizenship that men voters might well follow for the better and more efficient functioning of democracy.

One of these groups of feminine students of politics, perhaps the most conspicuous for the extent of its organization and the practicality of its methods, is the League of Women Voters. This organization is strictly and consistently nonpartisan. It conducts an intensive all-the-year-round campaign of investigation of political and governmental affairs for the education of its members and the general public, and it does so with no apparent predilection in favor of any political or economic theory and with no ulterior object in view. It seems simply to seek facts and to find out the best way in which to apply the ascertained information to the machinery of popular government.

The league held a convention in Washington recently. In the course of it the league's president, Miss Belle Sherwin, read a statement of its objects to President Coolidge. Its chief aim was summed up admirably in one of her sentences: "Relating the people's interests to the affairs of government is the persistent problem of a successful democracy." It was still further indicated in her pledge to Mr. Coolidge: "We have come here today, Mr. President, to assure you as the head of this Government of our loyal co-operation in every effort for the successful working out of the great American experiment in democracy."

How thoroughly the league works in this direction is shown by the following conclusions drawn from experimental surveys made by it in selected communities and submitted to its council:

1. The percentage of women who use their vote is lower than that of men—in other words, women are poorer voters than men.
2. The head of the family holds the best record as a voter. Next to the head of the family come the son and daughter, and last, the wife.
3. Persons belonging to the middle-aged group have the largest voting percentage; those of the youngest group the lowest voting percentage.
4. The better the education, the higher the voting percentage of the group.
5. In surveys which covered several elections it was proved that a much higher percentage of persons vote at one or more elections than is shown in a survey of a single election. A very small per cent of the total eligible voters never use their vote.

"The failure of women to exercise their newly born right of the franchise is the chief concern of the League of Women Voters and the reason of its existence," said Mrs. George Gellhorn, of St. Louis, in making the report. In striving to overcome this failure to vote the league performs prodigies of work through its central organization and its branches in cities and towns throughout the country.

The value of this immense effort for democracy is beyond estimate, but why should it be

left almost entirely to women? Why should there be any separation of the sexes in it? Why should not men and women work together in the absolutely essential labor of convincing all voters of the necessity of active and intelligent participation in their common public affairs?

Factories for Citizenship

THERE is a cheerful note in the announcement of the Boys' Club Federation that more than \$11,500,000 is invested in boys' clubs in the United States and that a dozen important cities are contemplating improvement in present structures or the building of new ones that will bring the investment to a considerably higher level.

It has been only a few years since there were no boys' clubs and the only outlet for the youth of the neighborhood had for the expression of its exuberance was on the sand lots, in the back alleys and in the streets. Organized play was unheard of. The boys played tag, catchers, duck on a rock, prisoner's base, or hide and seek, until the increasing hazards of traffic drove them from the streets, and real estate developments pre-empted the sand lots and cut down the dimensions of back yards. The few parks in the large urban centers were conspicuous by the number of "Keep off the grass" signs. For a time it seemed that childhood was being seriously curtailed.

It was then that recreation centers began to be developed and social service schools to turn out trained play directors. Municipal authorities were induced to realize that children were entitled to play facilities as well as educational facilities; indeed that playgrounds, properly supervised, and recreational energy directed in the right channels were integral parts of education. Appropriations were made, grudgingly at first, for the establishment of playgrounds and equipment. In many communities altruistic citizens donated plots of land and civic organizations gave the equipment with the understanding that the municipality would employ the play instructor. The experiment proved a great success.

Today there is hardly a city of any size that does not consider its playgrounds and recreational assets of major importance and entitled to major consideration when it comes to making up the annual budget. What was once regarded as a "fad" has become an important institution. With the growth of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Boy and Girl Scouts and kindred organizations, the demand for organized and constructive play has increased in large proportion. The expansion of the boys' club is another indication that these movements, properly directed, are capable of yielding big returns in highly productive citizenship.

The Southwestern Rail Merger

IN ANNOUNCING its disapproval of the so-called Looee merger, by which it was proposed to combine under a single management and nominal ownership three of the railroad systems in the middle southwestern section of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission has followed, in its essentials, a precedent already established. It seems to be the settled policy of the commission, so far as this can be said to have been indicated, to adhere to what it has construed as the intent of the federal law enacted for the purpose of stabilizing the transportation systems of the country by encouraging such combinations or mergers as will promise better and cheaper facilities for shippers, while safeguarding the rights of bona fide investors.

While the decision rendered in this particular case was not concurred in by all the members of the commission, it is probable that there will be quite general agreement in the public thought that the majority and controlling opinion is based upon what, at an earlier period, was referred to as a "rule of reason." It is stated, in defense of the prevailing view, that "if one carrier is to control another there should be a reasonable and proper proportion between them." It was further declared: "There is something incongruous in the control by one carrier of another having more than three times its mileage and more than twice its resources, and when there is added indirect control of a third carrier, also larger than the controlling corporation, the incongruity and lack of proportion is accentuated."

There is seen by the commission, whether reasonably or unreasonably may never be absolutely known, a menace to the public interest in a project which contemplates what might be termed an artificial merger of carrier properties where the element of speculation or the extension of unsound credits is allowed to enter into the transaction. It is recalled that the inhibition placed upon such consolidations a quarter of a century ago, or thereabouts, was justified by the courts, under the law, because of the uneconomic basis of such combinations.

Those besides the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern, or Cotton Belt Line, who opposed the merger, testified that in their opinion the application was against the interests of the people served by the railroads in the areas affected. This testimony apparently outweighed the claims of the promoters of the plan, who evidently sought to place the stamp of official approval upon an existing interlocking stock control arrangement already nominally in effect.

Automobile Industry Developing

GROWTH from the manufacture of four passenger cars in 1895 to the production of 3,936,933 passenger cars and 491,353 trucks in 1926 shows the remarkable development of automobile manufacturing in the United States and Canada. To the driver of the automobile it has been apparent that a great increase was being made every year in the turning out of cars and trucks; but few were really aware of prevailing conditions as shown in the 1927 edition of Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

It is not, however, alone in the increased production of automobiles each year that the general public is interested; it is interested fully as

much in the number of cars which are using the roads of the United States and Canada. While the percentage of gain in the manufacture of pleasure cars and trucks was only 3 per cent for the year 1926, the percentage of gain in the registration of pleasure cars and trucks for the same time was an even 10 per cent.

Starting with the four pleasure cars which were registered in 1895, it was not until 1913 that the 1,000,000 mark was reached. That year it was 1,194,262 pleasure cars and 63,800 trucks. From then on the increase has been astonishing, with the result that the figures for 1926 were 19,237,171 pleasure cars and 2,764,222 trucks, a total of slightly over 22,000,000 automotive vehicles using the roads of the United States and Canada. During these thirty-two years there have been only three when the production failed to show a gain over the previous year. Those years were 1918 when the production fell behind that of 1917 by 38 per cent; 1921 when it fell behind that of 1920 by 25 per cent, and 1924 when it fell behind that of 1923 by 12 per cent. It is interesting to note that not once in the thirty-two years has the registration failed to show an increase, that of 10 per cent for 1926 being the smallest noted during the period.

With the rapid growth in the number of automobiles manufactured, it is only natural that the industry should show increased earnings, and the returns from the manufacture of the various types are fully as surprising as any figures connected with any manufacturing industry in the United States. The wholesale value of pleasure cars produced in 1926, according to the report of the N. A. C. C., was \$2,730,385,507 and for trucks \$433,371,169, a grand total of \$3,163,756,676. As the capital invested in the industry in 1926 was \$2,089,498,325, the gross earnings by the manufacturers for the year were \$1,074,258,351, which is more than 50 per cent on the money invested. Thus even with such a tremendous growth, it may be seen that, in general, the industry is in a highly prosperous condition.

Seven of the states in the American Union reported more than 1,000,000 cars registered in 1926, with New York still at the head of the list and Texas the lowest in the 1,000,000 class. To Florida, however, goes the record for greatest increase in registration that year as that State showed a growth of 40.2 per cent as against 17.8 per cent for Oklahoma, the second state showing increased registration.

Shall Silk Hats Be Revived?

JUST at the time in the United States when attention is turned perforce to the momentous question of straw hats or no straw hats, and when the weather in some sections is restraining ardent enthusiasts from adorning themselves with the product of Panama or is being defied by others and challenged to do its worst, one is informed in an Associated Press news item, under a London date line, that silk hats, like whiskers, are due for a comeback.

Hats have long been an important feature of mere man's adornment. Whether purchased for a scant \$2.35 or as the product of some high-grade house, for \$10 or \$12, the hat that has just come from the store gives an indefinable air of respectability to its owner. In a certain sense the hat makes the man. And the result may be a dignity and demeanor that more than pay back the purchase price.

But now it is announced that when a man is all dressed up in a silk hat, he feels so important that he is more apt to go to church than to a public house, for with its exalted appearance the wearer attains a certain "elevated" general sense of things. In fact, one vicar in London is quoted as urging a revival of the old-fashioned custom of wearing a silk hat on Sundays, if on no other day of the week, for this very reason.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," designates the hat as the "ultimum moriens" of respectability. What would he have thought of this plea for the revival of the silk hat? One may be excused for recalling a time-worn ditty, familiar in London streets years ago, which may be itself revived if the silk hat comes once more into its own:

Where did you get that hat?
Where did you get that tile?
Isn't it a noble one?
And just the proper style?

Editorial Notes

A strong leading editorial was recently published by the Los Angeles Evening Express entitled "Booze and Crime," which should serve to offset some of the propaganda that would make it appear that popular sentiment in the United States is in favor of the present liquor legislation being modified or amended. "Of the shocking crimes committed in Los Angeles in the last few weeks, practically every one can be traced directly to booze or drugs," the article declared, after having stated under special emphasis that experience is proof that where rumrunning and bootlegging flourish there crime of every kind flourishes also. Here is a paragraph that merits national and even international attention:

The sinister propaganda of the liquor crowd attempts to teach that prohibition is the cause of crime. The truth is the other way about. Whisky and gin cause crime. Ask the young men and women now on trial in the Los Angeles courts. And the way to prevent crime is to enforce the law which will take whisky and gin away from the criminal. The police can perform no more effective service in the cause of crime prevention than to aid in strict enforcement of the prohibition law.

It is a worthy request that Mrs. Anna Harris Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League of Massachusetts, includes in an open letter to the public, which is a feature of the society's annual report, to the effect that the society be notified by families who are going away for the vacation period regarding cats that are to be left behind. While the society does not board animals for people who can pay for the service, in cases of need they are often taken without charge, while the society keeps a list of boarding houses for those who desire to make use of such. Those who have made pets of cats and are thinking of going away for some time in the summer would do well to remember, therefore, it is the part of charity to take steps to have them provided for.

A Night Ride With Dickens

THE pleasures and adventures of cycling in England are now but pleasant memories. Indeed the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to describe to the younger generation the past gentle art of auto-propulsion on wheels, with as much explanatory detail as is necessary in describing the stereopticon and the horse-trams.

The Saturday afternoons and the summer evenings, when on wheel we whirled our way through English lanes to some Kentish garden or Surrey hills, returning home tired but supremely happy, as we boasted "We did forty miles today!" brought with them a satisfaction to which the modern-day motorist, who skims off a hundred or two hundred miles in a few effortless hours, is a complete stranger.

Among the proud custodians of cycling achievements are a select few who can recall also the fascination of all-night riding, along still, deserted country roads, past silent farms and lordly mansions, until the faint glow in the eastern sky, and farmers' teams driven by sleepy farmers on their way to Covent Garden, warn one of the approaching day.

When we three "cycloeters" suddenly decided that at eight o'clock on a certain June evening, we would indulge in the rare pleasure of an all-night ride, following as nearly as possible the road traveled by the Pickwickians when they started on their memorable tour, how the impatient hours dragged in our offices during that day! In the gathering twilight of the warm night, with machines well oiled and lamps trimmed, we rode to Trafalgar Square.

Dickens tells us in "Pickwick Papers" that the party began its journey from the Golden Cross, which was situated in what is now known as Trafalgar Square. From the square we rode down Whitehall, reminding each other that it was here, on the top of the stagecoach "Commodore," that the Pickwickians became interested in, and impressed by, one of their fellow-passengers, Alfred Jingle by name. Little did they realize at the time the adventures into which this loquacious party was to lead them.

As we passed Whitehall Palace—or what is left of it—one of our party, a lawyer and a Dickens authority, whom we dubbed "Perker" for the evening, recalled that it was at this point that Mr. Pickwick had ruminated "on the strange mutability of human affairs," whereupon the ever-ready and loose-tongued Jingle commented thus: "Ah! I see—in at the palace door one day, out of the window the next!"

From Whitehall to the Borough, via Westminster Bridge, is a sudden passing from the majestic to the mediocre, from dignity to drabness, but when one is following the same route as the Pickwick pilgrims, fancy must be unleashed; the jolts are due not to bad roads, but to cobble streets, every omnibus is a post-chaise, the gas jets are fitful oil lamps swinging from iron brackets fastened to houses, and every jolly gentleman encountered is in knee breeches and wears a snuff-colored coat.

Such an imaginative metamorphosis was not at all difficult a quarter of a century ago; a royal mail coach still ran every night, from London to Chatham, and a four-in-hand tooting bus passed us at a gallop. The automobile was still something to jeer at—in the borough.

The road to Rochester is not particularly attractive during the day, but at night, when one rides with Mr. Pickwick, Winkle, Tupman, Snodgrass, and Jingle, there is enchantment in the darkness, and the vague shadows and misty outlines are sufficiently unreal to conjure up any geographical landmark that fancy may suggest. Dickens says, "We do not find from a careful perusal of Mr. Pickwick's notes of the four towns, Stroud, Rochester, Chatham, and Brompton, that his impressions of their appearance differ in any material point from those of other travellers who have gone over the same ground." Neither can we add anything to what has already been said. "The streets present a lively and animated appearance, occasioned chiefly by the conviviality of the military," observed Mr. Pickwick. Probably the same impression would be made today, but it was nearly midnight when we were there, and the streets were deserted.

The approach to Rochester is by way of a bridge; it was on this same bridge that Mr. Pickwick contemplated the antiquity of the town—though not at midnight, he was far too respectable a citizen to wander the streets of a garrison town at that time of night. Like a giant sil-

houette, the old Norman keep rose before us dark and sinister, its turrets edged with silver moonlight. This is the last link of the castle built by the Conqueror, but outwardly at least, it shows but slight sign of decay. A little beyond is the cathedral; the original edifice was destroyed by the Danes, but even the present building dates from the twelfth century—such was the purport of our low conversation as we rested on the bridge at midnight.

"What a sight for an antiquarian!" exclaimed Perker. "Was he conscious, I wonder, that he was quoting exactly the words which fell from the lips of Mr. Pickwick as he and his companions rode into Rochester and saw the magnificent pile?"

Our objective now was Dingley Dell and Muggleton. We were quite aware that the maps were silent on the location of these towns, that Dickensian authorities were hopelessly at variance as to the geographical spots which the author had in thought, but which, for some reason, he desired to hide beneath fictitious names. But we argued that surely in a neighborhood so rich in Dickens' lore, there would be people who would at least claim for some existing town or village, the honor of Dingley Dell or Muggleton.

Fifteen miles out of Rochester we rested on a low stone wall that bounded what might have been a country estate. Presently the sound of an approaching wagon arrested our attention, and we wondered who might be driving on this quiet Kentish road at one o'clock in the morning. It was a farmer on his way to London. He looked at us very suspiciously until Perker said, "Excuse me, but can you direct us to Dingley Dell?"

"Never heard of it. There ain't no such place in these parts."

"That's strange," replied Perker; "Dickens said it was only fifteen miles out of Rochester!"

"Who's 'e?' I asked, looking at the Kentishman.

"Do you know Muggleton?" I asked, with sudden inspiration.

"Ar' you boys havin' a game wi' me?" demanded the worthy.

Then the third cycloeter, not to be outdone, said, "My dear sir—by no means—seeking information. Perhaps you know party named Wardle—hearty fellow—most hospitable—Manor Farm—roaring fires—lots to eat. Two pretty daughters—fine girls—sentimental aunt—funny old girl—fat boy—blows—like a grampus—"

"Get up, Ned!" The farmer didn't wait to hear more.

We continued to sit on the wall, somewhat disconsolate. Everything had been as it should be—up to Rochester. Perker suddenly jumped over the wall and we lost him for several minutes. When he returned he was full of suppressed excitement. "I've found it!" he said.

"Found what?" we inquired.

"The Manor Farm, Wardle's place!"

We followed him carefully and silently, through a garden prodigal with English flowers, which though we could not see, filled the night air with wonderful fragrance—a silent testimony to the fact that Kent is indeed "the garden of England." Suddenly we came into full view of an old English farm, its gables and chimney pots thrown into strong relief by the searching moonbeams. So perfect a model was this of the Manor Farm of our imagination, that we were almost prepared to accept it as the literal homestead that Dickens had in thought.

Our reverie was rudely interrupted by a low grunting near by, and other sounds which seemed to indicate the approach of a ponderous body.

We gazed at one another for an instant, then with one accord, chorused, "The fat boy!"

"The young grampus!" I added.

"No," observed Perker, a second later, "only this!" A small pig dashed between us; probably he had escaped from his sty, and we trembled to think of what was happening in the garden!

The return journey found us, three, more or less, silent and serious cycloeters. The glamour of the outward journey had left us, but we knew that our next reading of "Pickwick Papers" would hold for us added interest because of this experience.

As we parted in the early morning, Perker said, "It is the fate of all authors or chroniclers, to create imaginary friends and lose them in the course of art; but let us be grateful to Dickens that he has enabled us to recognize so vividly, his types. How, otherwise, should we have recognized the Manor Farm?"

A. J. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME The bill recently passed by the Fascist Chamber of Deputies giving the Italian Government full control over Italian subjects in the employment of foreign public institutions or international bodies will shortly come before the Senate for ratification. According to this bill, which is retrospective in its application, every Italian citizen who intends to accept in Italy or abroad any permanent duty or mission of a political nature with or under foreign governments or public international institutions must first obtain the consent of the Italian Government. This consent may be withdrawn at any time, without any reason being given; the Government's decision is final, and no sort of appeal is allowed to be made against the orders of the Government.

Disobedience to this law implies severe penalties, consisting in a fine, a term of imprisonment from three months to one year, and the loss of Italian citizenship, the last of which leads to the confiscation of property within the kingdom. Although the bill affects all Italians engaged in any foreign public institution, such as university professors, its real object is to bring under direct Fascist control the Italian officials of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office. Without offending Italian susceptibility it may be affirmed that if all the effective members of the League were to adopt a similar measure, the Geneva organization would lose its main characteristic, that is to say, its international status.

The bill has attracted little attention in the Fascist Press, and only one newspaper has so far attempted to justify the action of the Fascist Government. This measure, it is pointed out here, must not be considered only from the standpoint of the League's interests, but from the Fascist point of view as well. Italian League officials must certainly and above all look after the general interests of the League, but this is a reason why they should assume attitudes in contrast with the declared policy of their own Government, or, what is even worse, that they should carry on propaganda against the régime established in their native country? It is inconceivable to think that the Fascist Government pursues two different lines of policy, and that while removing from their posts at home officials who are opposed to Fascism it should allow other officials to create difficulties to Fascism in such responsible places as at Geneva or The Hague. Now that the Italian Confederation of Labor is nonexistent and that the Fascist labor syndicates are the recognized trades union organizations, it is just to place the interests of the workers in the hands of non-Fascist representatives? Italy would have no respect for the League if she knew that she is represented at Geneva by persons who could not speak on behalf of the country as a whole, now completely identified with Fascism.

A clandestine newspaper, entitled Syndical Battles, has made its appearance in Italy. The paper seems to be printed in Belgian territory, but several copies of the first number have entered Italy escaping the close watch of the authorities. With a view to misguide the Italian police the newspaper, printed on four small sheets which to-

gether are equal in size to a full page of the Monitor, is forwarded to Italy in closed envelopes, similar to those used by the organizations of Fascist propaganda. It is stated that several thousand copies have been smuggled into Italy and that the paper has been freely circulated among workmen. The Syndical Battles was the title of the suppressed official organ of the Italian Confederation of Labor, which was abolished after the last attempt on the Duce's life.

The first number of this new publication contains an appeal to Italian workmen to join secretly the Confederation of Labor and then to prepare an armed revolt against Fascism. "The revolutionary nature of the Italian situation," it is affirmed in the leading article, "consists precisely in the fact that the most modest conditions of existence for the Italian laboring masses now are incompatible with the existence of the Fascist dictatorship. Hence every syndical battle of this class is destined to assume the form and proportions of a revolutionary struggle." The newspaper further gives a detailed account of a secret meeting held in Milan last February, which was attended by delegates of twenty labor federations. There followed a list of small strikes which are alleged to have broken out in several parts of Italy, and which were suppressed by the arrest of several workmen.

Archaeologists have turned their attention to Monte Cavo, the ancient Mons Albanus, the highest point of the volcanic Alban hills. This is about thirteen miles south-east of Rome and forms one of the best-known Roman landscapes. Upon this mountain stood the venerable sanctuary of the Latin League, the Temple of Jupiter Latiaris, where the great festival of the Feriae Latinae was held annually. Several blocks of colossal size, which lie on the summit of Mount Cavo, have led to the belief that this was the actual site of the ancient temple. It is known that the foundations and some of the architectural fragments of the temple were still in existence in 1777, when they were used by the Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts, to build a monastery.

The latest report issued by the British Institute of Florence shows that its importance in Italy is growing steadily every year. The object of the institute is the diffusion of British culture and the promotion of the study of the English language and literature in Italy. The number of students regularly frequenting its courses has increased from 120 in 1922 to 466 this year, and many more would have been admitted if there was space to accommodate a larger number. Recently the institute has been included in the educational system of Italy by the establishment of a School of English Philology, organized in co-operation with the Royal University of Florence. Over forty public lectures were given last year on various literary and historical subjects; an exhibition of British art was also provided in the premises of the institute, and a series of concerts illustrating contemporary British music were arranged throughout the year. The School of Librarianship of University College, London, held its Easter Vacation School at the institute. The library has been greatly enriched this year and now contains over 12,000 volumes.